STATE OF HAWAII

Department of the Attorney General

CRIME IN HAWAII

1988

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

CRIME IN HAWAII

1988

A REVIEW OF

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

JUNE 1989

FOREWORD

Crime is one of the foremost items of concern to all citizens of Hawaii. Because crime and the fear of crime affect everyone, there exists a need for timely, accurate and reliable reporting on the number and nature of crime. The State of Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to this need.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General currently compiles, analyzes, and publishes UCR data. The data obtained through the UCR Program are a set of uniformly defined crime statistics that make possible yearly, inter-agency, and national comparisons. Such information on crime in the state and counties of Hawaii help criminal justice agencies in making administrative and operational decisions. It also serves to inform the public on the extent and nature of criminal activity in Hawaii.

Crime In Hawaii 1988, A Review of Uniform Crime Reports, presents UCR data for the calendar year 1988. It shows that the number of reported Crime Index offenses has increased in 1988 over 1987. This is the third consecutive yearly increase. However, the increase in 1988 is the smallest and may signal a leveling of reported crime.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to Howard Tagomori, Chief of Police, Maui Police Department; Calvin Fujita, Chief of Police, Kauai Police Department; Douglas G. Gibb, Chief of Police, Honolulu Police Department; Victor Vierra, Chief of Police, Hawaii Police Department; and to their respective staffs for providing the data reported herein. Special thanks to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; especially Stephen Thomas, for providing assistance and guidance in the collection of UCR data. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), are a long-standing source of information about law enforcement and crime. The UCR arose from a recognized need for a nationwide system of uniform crime statistics. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was designated to serve as the national clearinghouse for data collected under the UCR Program.

The FBI receives information either directly from a local law enforcement agency or from a state-level UCR Program. Local agencies submitting data directly to the FBI receive support and guidance from the national program. State-level programs also receive support and act as intermediaries between the FBI and local agencies. State-level programs were developed to transfer the data collection responsibility from the FBI to a state agency. This helps to streamline operations at the national level.

Operational Criteria

The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is:

> to establish, at the state level, the responsibility to collect and report uniform crime data in accordance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The conditions under which a State program is developed and by which it must operate are set by the FBI and is designed to ensure consistency and comparability of data collected by State programs. The conditions are as follows:

(1) The State program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports standards, definitions, and information required. This, of course, does not prohibit the State from collecting other statistical data beyond the national collection.

(2) The State agency must have a proven, effective, mandatory, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

(3) Coverage within the State by a State agency must at least be equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.

(4) The State agency must have adequate field staff assigned to assist local units in record practices and crime reporting procedures.

(5) The State agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tape.

(6) The State must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all statistical data required to the FBI in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports publication deadlines.

(7) The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality.

(8) The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the State where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the State agency.

(9) Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the State with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the State agency.

(10) Should circumstances develop whereby the State agency cannot provide the data required by the national program, the FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the State.

Information Requirements

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been traditionally oriented toward law enforcement statistics. The basic data elements required by the FBI, when supplemented by additional state oriented items, permit a variety of interesting statistical analyses.

Three categories of statistical reporting are utilized:

1) Reported Offenses
2) Arrest Patterns
3) Offense Characteristics

Reported Offenses

All offenses reported by the UCR program are offenses known to the police. Unreported crimes are difficult to measure and so are not taken into account. Because not all crimes come to the attention of the police, the IACP chose to obtain data on seven offenses. Their selection was based on the seriousness of the crime in terms of nature and/or volume, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported. The seven offenses are collectively known as the Crime Index and serve as a gauge to measure the fluctuations in volume and rate of crime. The crimes selected are the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, arson was added by Congress as the eighth Crime Index offense.

The eight Crime Index offenses together with manslaughter by negligence, make up a group of crimes known as Part I offenses. Part II offenses are all other offenses not included in Part I. Information on Part I offenses includes the number of crimes committed, the number cleared by arrest or by exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Because there are differences in criminal codes throughout the nation, the UCR Program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance with these definitions without regard for local statutes. This standardization allows the aggregation of state statistics into a national total.

Arrest Patterns

Statistical reports derived from arrest information are presented with other UCR exhibits because they are primarily of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Offense Characteristics

Detailed characteristics are collected for selected offenses. For example, victim age, sex and race are recorded for murder incidents. In addition, elements such as the relationship of the victim to the offender and type of weapon are also collected for murders. Robberies can be broken down by type of weapon, type of robbery and value of property stolen. Monetary losses resulting from other crime index offenses are also collected.

Recent Developments

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, awarded a contract to Abt Associates, Inc., to study the national UCR program. The study was designed as a three-phase effort: Phase I, a study of the original and current systems; Phase II, submission of recommendations for change of the existing system; and Phase III, implementation of the approved changes.

Phase I was completed in the fall of 1984. Phase II was completed in 1985 with the release of a report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program." In the report, Abt Associates made three major recommendations:

1) Implementation of an incident-based or unit record reporting system,
2) Collection of data on two levels, one for large agencies and one for smaller agencies,
3) Implementation of structured quality assurance methods.

Phase III is currently in progress. Early in 1989, Alabama submitted UCR incident-based data to the FBI. In July of 1989, more states are expected to submit UCR incident-based data.

Other Developments

In November of 1988, Congress passed a drug bill that included a provision mandating federal crime reporting. All federal agencies that routinely investigate crimes must report to the UCR program.

Hawaii UCR Program

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center manages the Hawaii UCR program. The Data Center edits the UCR reports received from agencies contributing data, corrects errors, then forwards the reports to the FBI. The Data Center also provides technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies. Currently, there are four police agencies submitting UCR data.

Prior to the Data Center's involvement in the program, the agencies submitted the reports directly to the FBI. With the Data Center's involvement, the FBI has a single point of contact in the state. As such, the Data Center functions as a UCR clearinghouse. The Data Center helps the FBI in distributing program information and in addressing possible problems with Hawaii data.

The Data Center is constantly attempting to improve the UCR program in order to provide more meaningful analysis of data. One of the changes made to the program involves the race element. The FBI uses only four race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Recognizing the unique racial breakdown for Hawaii, the Hawaii program has expanded the categories to include: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, Korean, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Other.

Limitations

Hawaii's current program does not collect data on incidents or victim characteristics nor does it differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. These would be pertinent to any analysis of crime in Hawaii. An incident-based system like the one being implemented at the national level, but modified to fit Hawaii's needs, would be a solution.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1988, General Notes

Crime is a continuing public concern. As such, timely and accurate information are necessary to assist criminal justice administrators and other public officials in assessing the problem. UCR data analyzed by the Data Center and published approximately every three months help in this respect. The annual report, "Crime in Hawaii", is the most comprehensive of the UCR reports.

Arson

Although the property crime of arson is an Index offense, arson data are not included in the Crime Index totals in this publication. This allows comparisons to be made with previous annual reports without having to adjust for arson. Arson is included in the "modified" Crime Index total presented in the summary.

Aggravated Assaults

Aggravated assault is probably the most difficult offense to classify. Because the definition is open to interpretation, large variations may be present between agencies depending upon how the definition was interpreted. There may even be variation between years. Caution should be used when analyzing aggravated assault trends.

Crime Clocks

The Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses. The Crime Clocks should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses, rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

Arrests

Caution should also be taken when using arrest statistics. The Honolulu Police Department may have recorded their arrest data differently from the UCR program guides. This problem may also have existed in previous reports.

Percent Change Trend Graphs

The area graphs in this publication present the percentage change for the years 1985 to 1988, each compared against the base year, 1984.

Population and Other Estimates

The 1988 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the FBI. The state total is the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BOC) provisional estimate as of July 1, 1988. The population figures for the counties were obtained by using the state provisional estimate and the 1984 BOC estimates for counties. The rate of growth for the state was applied uniformly to each county in the state.

The de facto population figure for the state, 1,213,700, was obtained from the State Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED). It is a provisional estimate as of July 1, 1988. The de facto population figure for each county was estimated by applying the percentage of the total 1987 de facto population accounted for by that county to the 1988 total figure.

Information on households and motor vehicles was obtained from DBED's State of Hawaii Data Book 1988, Tables 35 and 524, respectively. The estimate for bicycles was obtained by modifying data from Table 542 of the Data Book with data from the counties.

Population data broken down by race and age in Tables 10 and 11 were taken from the Data Book and are based on the BOC's 1980 census of population. Female population was estimated as 49 percent of the total resident population.

Resident versus De facto Population

Because Hawaii has a large tourist population, many feel that crime rates should be based on de facto rather than on resident population. De facto population includes tourists and other visitors. At this time, the Data Center cannot distinguish between crimes committed against visitors versus crimes committed against residents; therefore, it is difficult to measure the true effect of crimes committed against visitors on the overall crime rate. However, because it is known that crimes are committed against visitors, Table 3C was included in this report. Table 3C presents crime rates based on de facto population. Unless specifically mentioned, all other crime rates in this publication are based on resident population.

HAWAII CRIME SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

There were 65,461 Crime Index offenses reported in 1988, excluding arson. This is a 4 percent increase from the 1987 total of 63,007. (In 1988, one murder reported in 1987 was unfounded. The revised total of Crime Index offenses in 1987 is 63,007.) Property crime increased in all categories, while decreases took place in most categories of violent crime. Aggravated assault was the only category of violent crime that showed an increase, a rise of 11 percent.

LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Larceny-theft accounts for 69 percent of the Crime Index offenses. In 1988, there were 44,946 larceny-thefts reported, a 3 percent increase from the preceding year.

VIOLENT CRIMES

In 1988, the numbers of murders, rapes, and robberies decreased by 12 percent, 10 percent, and 13 percent, respectively. The number of aggravated assaults rose by 11 percent, but this isolated increase did not reverse the direction of change in the number of violent crimes. A total of 2,811 violent crimes was reported, a decrease of 1 percent.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes increased by 4 percent from 60,157 in the preceding year to a total of 62,650 reported offenses. Larceny-theft comprised 72 percent of the property crimes. Burglary and motor vehicle theft accounted for 22 percent and 6 percent of the property crimes, respectively.

Seventy-three percent of the burglaries were committed at residences, and 59 percent of the residential burglaries took place during the day. Of the non-residential burglaries, however, only 36 percent were committed during the day.

MODIFIED CRIME INDEX TOTAL

When the Crime Index total, 65,461, was modified to include arson, there was an increase of 4 percent over 1987. Modifying the property crime total to include arson also resulted in an increase of 4 percent. (The number of reported arsons decreased by 7 percent in 1988.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

The value of property stolen in Hawaii in 1988 increased by 19 percent to $53,851,000. Twenty-seven percent of the loss, or $14,277,900, was successfully recovered by the police departments.

TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED

In 1988, there were 59,653 total arrests for non-traffic offenses. Twenty-seven percent of the arrestees were juveniles, compared to 29 percent in 1987.

ARRESTS REPORTED FOR CRIME INDEX

There were 12,334 arrests made for Crime Index offenses in 1988, representing 21 percent of all arrests.

NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS

In 1988, there were 3,791 arrests for drug abuse violations, a decrease of 4 percent from 1987. Juveniles made up 14 percent of those arrested. Sixty-one percent of all arrests for drug abuse violations were for possession of marijuana.

GAMBLING ARRESTS

In 1988, there were 818 arrests made for gambling, of which 11 percent involved juveniles. This is a 3 percent increase from the 796 arrests for gambling made in 1987.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

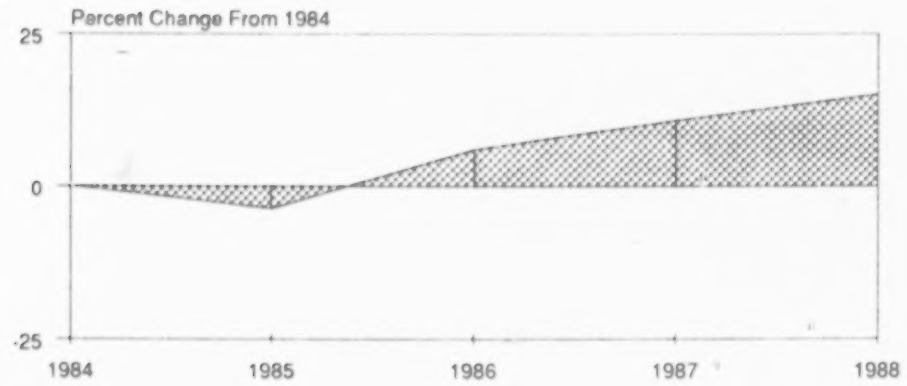
Reported Crime Index offenses increased by 4 percent from 63,007 reported in 1987 to 65,461 in 1988. Violent crimes declined by 1 percent from 2,850 reported in 1987 to 2,811 reported in 1988, and property crime went up by 4 percent.

The rate per 100,000 resident population for Crime Index offenses in 1988 was 5,989. This was a 3 percent increase from the 1987 rate of 5,818. In 1988, Maui's rate per 100,000 was 8,326, and Hawaii County's was 5,116. The rates for Honolulu and Kauai were 5,899 and 5,252, respectively.

Hawaii's 1987 rate was 5 percent higher than the national rate of 5,550 per 100,000 population and 10 percent lower than the Western States' rate of 6,460 per 100,000 population. (The Western States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii.) Hawaii's rate is higher than the national rate because of the number of property crime offenses.

CRIME INDEX TOTAL (1984-1988)

UP 15.0%



Modified Crime Index Offenses

Modifying the Crime Index total to include arson raised the 1988 crime rate per 100,000 population to 6,027. The rate changes very little because arson accounts for less than 1 percent of all Crime Index offenses. The 1988 modified Crime Index rate is 3 percent higher than the 1987 modified Crime Index rate of 5,859.

Adjusted Crime Rate

The rates per 100,000 presented are based on resident population figures. Resident population is used as a base so that comparisons of the rates may be made with rates in past reports as well as with data from other states and nationally.

An adjusted crime rate has also been calculated to account for Hawaii's large visitor population. The table below presents both the unadjusted crime rate (based on resident population) and the adjusted crime rate (based on de facto population) for Crime Index offenses, excluding arson. (Table 3C presents county crime rates based on de facto population.)

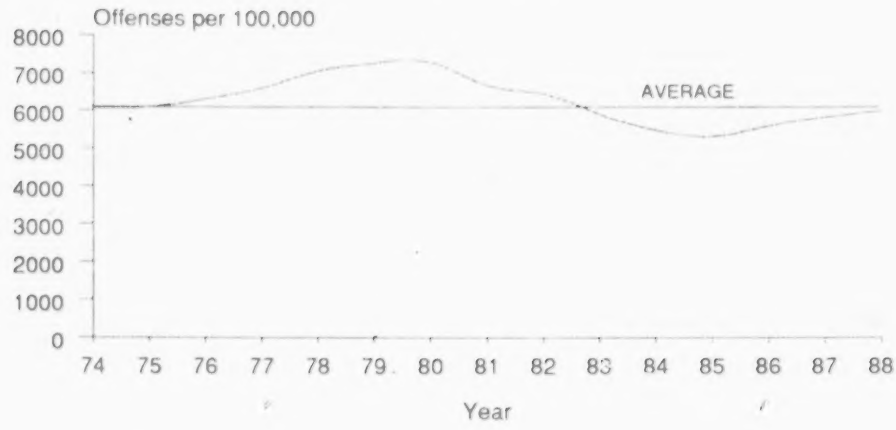
CRIME RATES: UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED
STATE OF HAWAII
1988

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Population base as of July 1, 1988:	1,093,000	1,213,700
Murder	4.1	3.7
Forcible Rape	32.5	29.2
Robbery	84.1	75.7
Aggravated Assault	136.5	122.9
Burglary	1,255.8	1,130.9
Larceny-theft	4,112.2	3,703.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	364.0	327.8
TOTAL	**5,989.1**	**5,393.5**

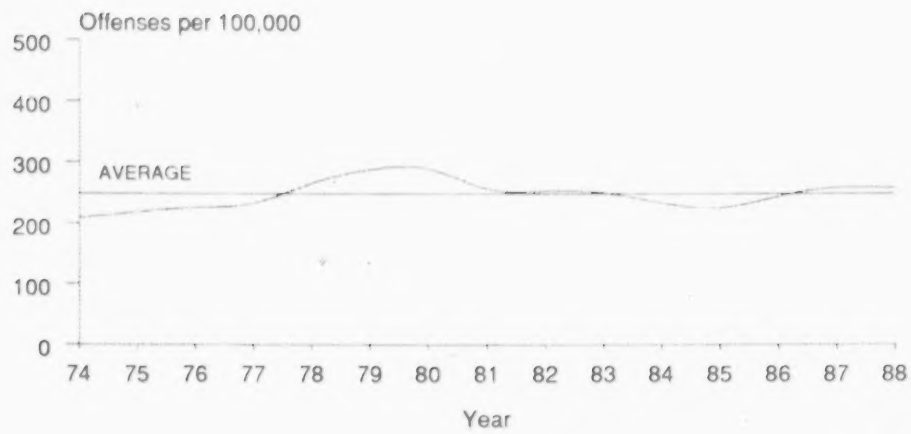
15 Year Trends

The following graphs show trends for the 15-year period 1974 to 1988. The total crime rate trend shows that, although crime has been increasing recently, the rate is still below both the 1980 rate and the average rate over the 15-year period. The last graph shows that property crimes dictate the trend in total crime.

TOTAL CRIME RATE
1974-1988

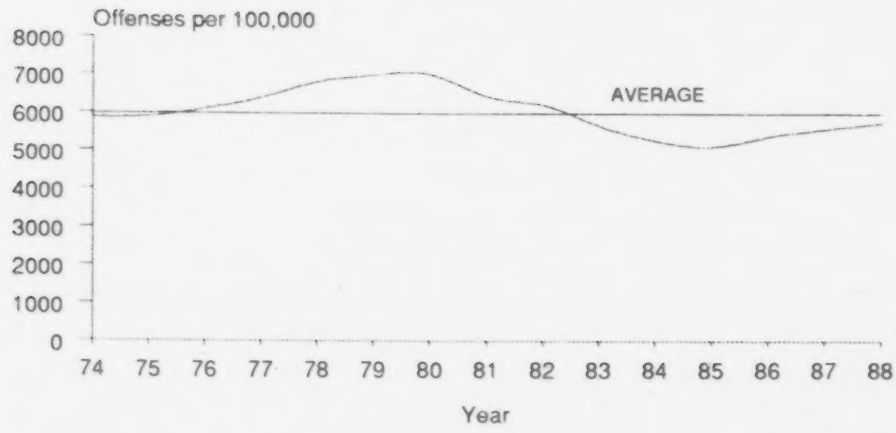


VIOLENT CRIME RATE
1974-1988



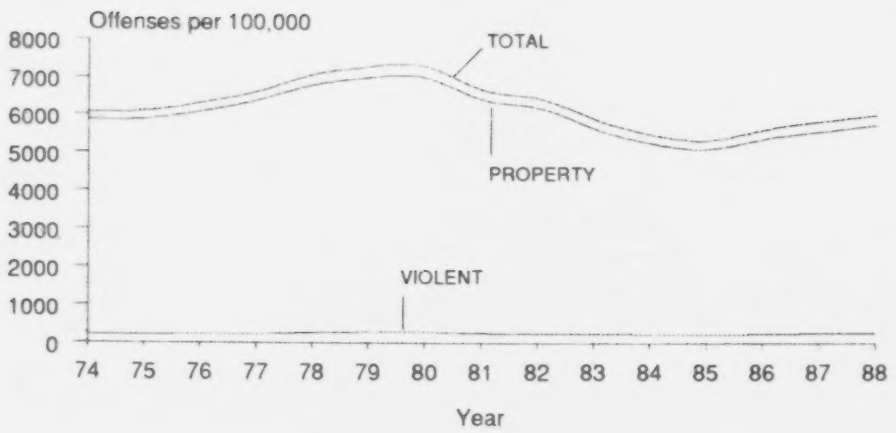
PROPERTY CRIME RATE

1974-1988



CRIME RATE TRENDS

1974-1988



MURDER

Definition

Murder, which includes nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. (The term "nonnegligent manslaughter" is not used in Hawaii.)

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Highlights

- The number of homicides known to Hawaii law enforcement agencies decreased to 45 in 1988 from 51 in 1987, a decline of 12 percent.
- The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1988 was approximately 4 in 100,000.
- The use of firearms in murder increased from 29 percent in 1987 to 40 percent in 1988.

Trends

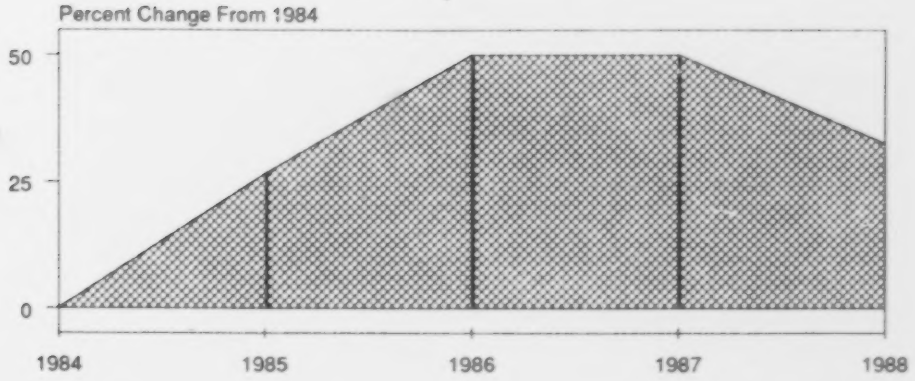
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	51	4.7
1988	45	4.1
Percent Change	-11.8	-12.8

Forty-five murders were reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies in 1988, a decrease of 12 percent from the 1987 total of 51. Twenty-eight of the homicides occurred in the City and County of Honolulu, down from 36 in 1987. Hawaii County again reported 13 homicides. (The 1987 figure for Hawaii County and the state total were revised to reflect a change in reported murders. One reported murder in 1987 was later unfounded.) Maui County reported 1 homicide in 1988, down from the 2 reported in 1987. Kauai reported three homicides in 1988, but none in 1987.

The following graph shows an increase in murders since 1984. However, the number of murders in 1988 is lower than the number of murders reported in 1986 and 1987.

MURDER (1984-1988)

UP 32.4%



Risk

The risk of being murdered in Hawaii in 1988 was 4 per 100,000 resident population, which was about half the rate for the nation (8) and roughly half the rate for the Western States (9) in 1987. (1987 is the latest year for which national and regional data are available.)

The 1988 rate for Hawaii declined 13 percent from 1987's risk of almost 5 per 100,000.

Eighty-seven percent (all except six) of the murder victims were between the ages of 20 and 49, inclusive. The average age was 33 years. Fifty-six percent of the victims were males.

Forty percent of the victims were killed by firearms. This compares with 29 percent in 1987. (Nationally in 1987, 59 percent were killed by firearms.) Over two-thirds knew their assailants. The offender was a relative in 29 percent and a friend or an acquaintance in 40 percent of the murders.

The table below shows percentages of murders by month. The greatest monthly proportion of homicides in 1988 was reported in April. In 1987, Hawaii reported the most homicides in October, whereas the national peak occurred in December.

MURDERS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	8.9	9.6	7.7
February	4.4	5.8	7.9
March	4.4	7.7	8.2
April	17.8	7.7	7.6
May	4.4	9.6	8.6
June	4.4	11.5	7.8
July	2.2	3.8	8.6
August	15.6	3.8	8.9
September	6.7	9.6	8.3
October	13.3	13.5	8.8
November	6.7	11.5	8.3
December	11.1	5.8	9.1

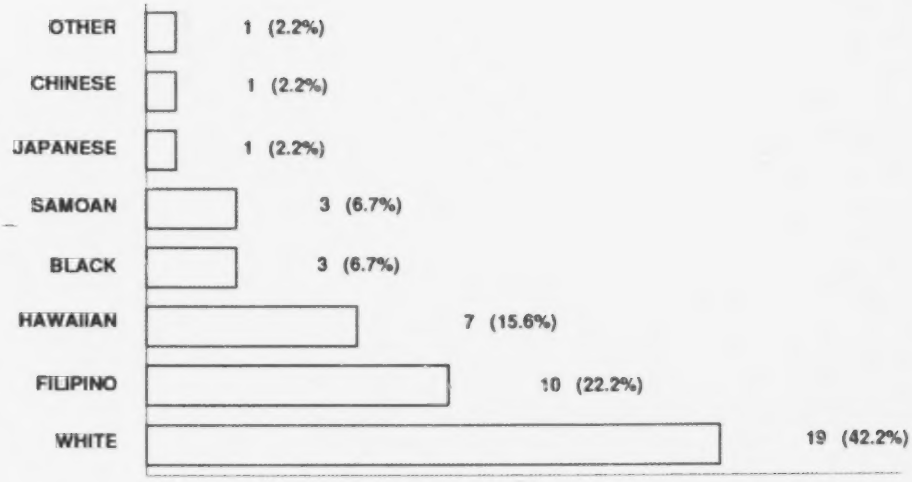
Arrests

Please note that arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years, as a suspect may be arrested months after an offense has been reported. This assumption also applies to all other arrest data presented in this report.

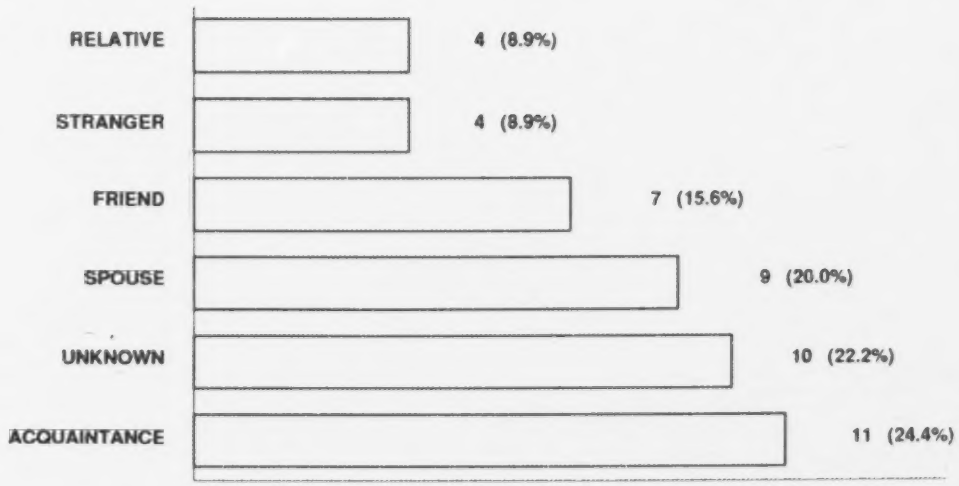
In 1988, 36 arrests were made for murder, compared to 67 in 1987. This is a decline of 46 percent.

Four juveniles were arrested for murder. Over two-thirds, 69 percent, of the arrestees were 20 to 39 years of age. All but five were male.

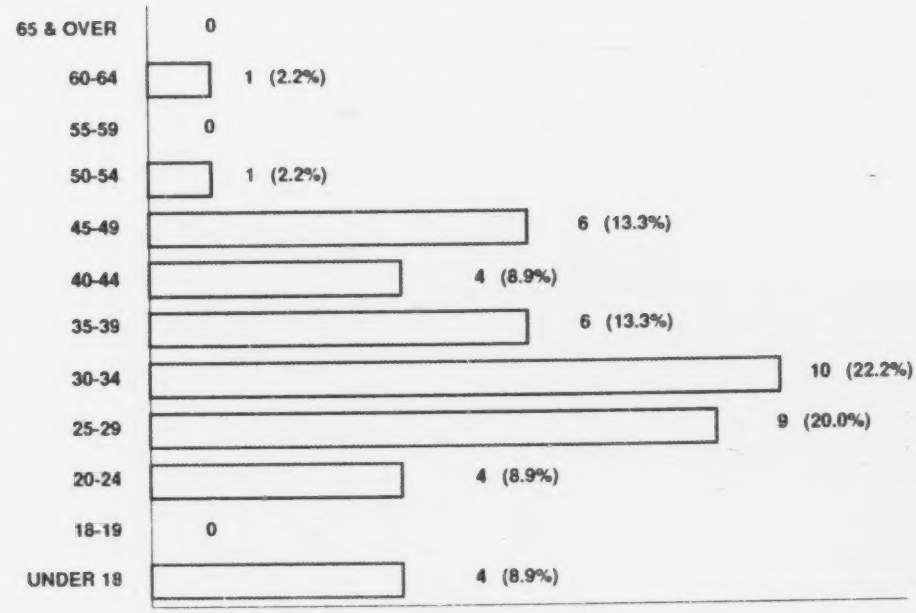
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY RACE
1988



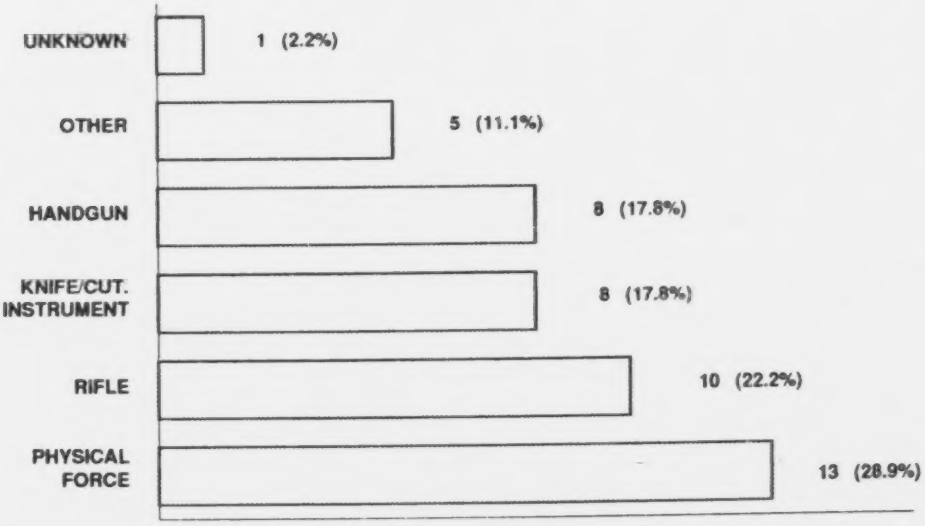
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
1988



MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE
1988



MURDER
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1988



NOTE: Firearms were used in 18 murders (40.0 percent).

FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

Highlights

- The total number of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies fell 10 percent from 393 reported in 1987 to 355 in 1988.
- The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1988 was 66 per 100,000 women.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	393	36.3
1988	355	32.5
Percent Change	-9.7	-10.5

Rapes reported in Hawaii declined 10 percent from 393 in 1987 to 355 in 1988. Rapes decreased in the City and County of Honolulu from 322 in 1987 to 283 in 1988. The number of rapes in Hawaii County also decreased, from 27 in 1987 to 23 in 1988. However, Maui and Kauai Counties registered increases of 29 to 32 and 15 to 17, respectively.

The graph on the following page shows that over the past five years, reported rape at first changed little over 1984 levels. A peak was reached in 1987.

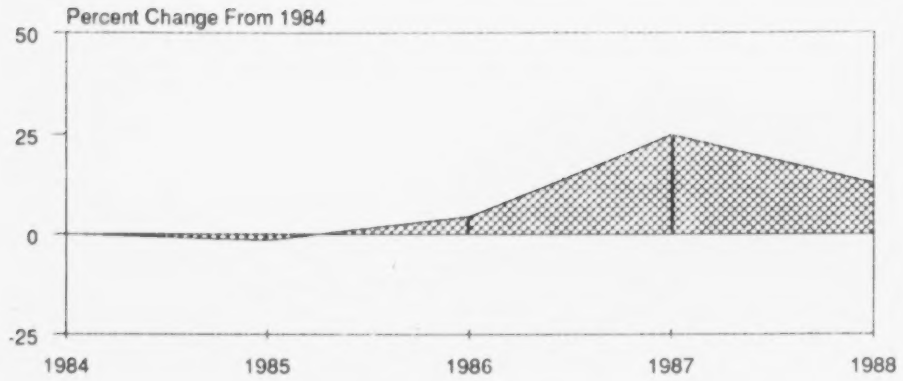
Risk

According to the UCR definition of rape, only women can be victims. Therefore reported rapes per 100,000 females is used as the indicator of risk. The risk of being raped in Hawaii in 1988 was 66 per 100,000 women, near the 1987 national rate of 73 per 100,000 and below the Western States' rate of 83. Hawaii's 1988 rate declined 10 percent from 74 in 1987.

In 1988 the total number of incidents was comprised of 302 actual rapes (85 percent) and 53 attempts (15 percent). In 1987, 317 completed acts accounted for 81 percent of the total reported.

FORCIBLE RAPE (1984-1988)

UP 12.7%



In 1988 in Hawaii, rapes were reported most often in June and October. In 1987, rapes peaked in June and September in Hawaii, and in August in the nation.

RAPES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	9.6	6.1	7.2
February	8.5	7.1	6.8
March	7.6	6.9	8.1
April	5.9	9.4	8.2
May	8.7	7.6	8.9
June	10.1	12.7	9.3
July	6.5	9.7	9.7
August	9.6	8.9	9.8
September	7.0	12.7	8.9
October	10.1	6.4	8.1
November	7.3	6.9	7.7
December	9.0	5.6	7.3

Arrests

There was a decrease in the number of arrests for rape, by 3 percent, from 143 in 1987 to 138 in 1988.

Of the 138 arrested in 1988, 85 percent were adults and 98 percent were males (these percentages were the same as in 1987). Fifteen percent of those arrested for rape were juveniles between 13 and 17 years of age, 8 percent were 18 or 19 years old, 40 percent were 20-29, 22 percent were 30-39, and 12 percent were 40-49.

ROBBERY

Definition

Robbery is the taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, by threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Highlights

- Reported robberies decreased by 13.4 percent, from 1,061 in 1987 to 919 in 1988.
- The estimated dollar loss decreased by 58 percent, from $1,356,049 to $571,230.
- The average loss was $622, also less than half of 1987's average of $1,278.
- The risk of becoming a robbery victim in Hawaii in 1988 was 84.1 per 100,000 (resident population).

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	1,061	98.0
1988	919	84.1
Percent Change	-13.4	-14.2

Robberies in Hawaii declined from 1,061 in 1987 to 919 in 1988, a reduction of 13 percent. Among the counties, only the City and County of Honolulu followed the reduction in overall robbery reports, from 985 to 833, a 15 percent decrease. Robbery reports from Hawaii County increased to 33 from 28, and Maui County reports increased to 37 from 36. Kauai's robbery count moved up to 16 in 1988 from 12 in 1987.

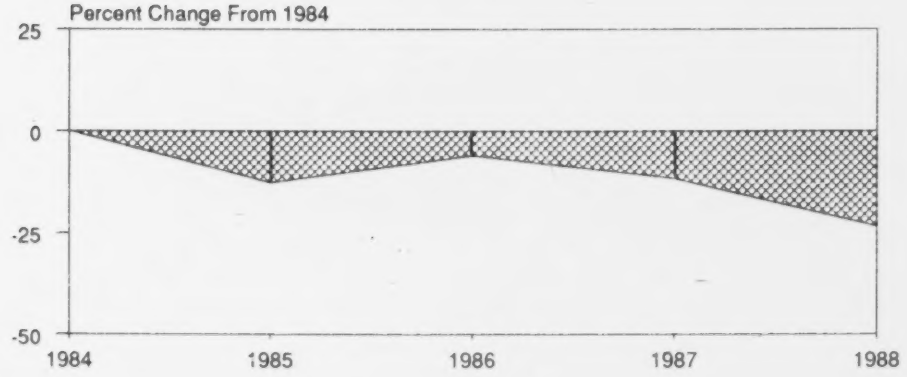
Since 1984, robberies reported to Hawaii law enforcement agencies decreased 24 percent. The graph on the following page shows that robberies for 1985 through 1988 are all below the 1984 level.

Trend graphs for various types of robbery are presented at the end of this section. Generally, categories with larger numbers of robberies in 1987 show decreases in the number of incidents reported for 1988 (four categories), while groups with smaller numbers of incidents in 1987 have increased reporting for 1988. The exception is the bank robbery category, which shows the largest percentage decrease, from a relatively low level of 66 incidents in 1987 to 34 incidents in 1988, a decline of 48 percent.

In 1988, highway/street robberies declined 15 percent to a total of 296, and commercial house robberies were down 23 percent, with 96 incidents reported. Miscellaneous robberies decreased 10 percent to a total of 336.

Convenience store robbery, with 55 incidents reported for 1987, increased 11 percent to 61 in 1988. Also, residential robberies increased by 7 percent to a total of 74, and service station robberies rose 5 percent to 22.

ROBBERY (1984-1988)
DOWN 23.5%



Risk

The robbery rate in Hawaii in 1988 was 84 per 100,000 population. In 1987, the national robbery rate was 213, and the Western States' rate was 223. Hawaii's 1988 risk declined 14 percent from the 1987 rate of 98.

Firearms were used in 14 percent of Hawaii's 1988 robberies, up from 11 percent in 1987. Knives or cutting instruments were used in 11 percent and strong arm methods in 68 percent of the 1988 incidents, compared to 14 percent and 67 percent, respectively, in 1987. Nationally, 33 percent of 1987's robberies were committed with firearms.

In 1988, as in 1987, the greatest proportion of all robberies in Hawaii was recorded in December. Nationally, December is also a heavy month for robbery, with peak reporting in that month observed for three years, 1984, 1985, and 1987, in the five year period 1983-1987.

ROBBERIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	7.8	9.5	8.9
February	8.9	9.4	8.1
March	7.6	8.8	8.2
April	7.8	6.9	7.5
May	7.2	8.5	7.5
June	7.4	8.8	7.6
July	8.5	6.9	8.3
August	8.7	7.4	8.7
September	9.4	6.9	8.5
October	7.9	8.2	8.8
November	8.4	8.1	8.5
December	10.3	10.7	9.2

Arrests

Robbery arrests for 1988 were down 30 percent from the 1987 level of 470.

Of the 330 arrests in 1988, males accounted for 87 percent. Juveniles made up 33 percent of the total. Ninety-two percent (all except 26) were between the ages of 10 and 34, inclusive.

Value

The estimated dollar loss fell, from $1,356,049 in 1987 to $571,230 in 1988, a decline of 58 percent. The average loss per incident was down 51 percent, from $1,278 in 1987 to $622 in 1988.

Bank robbery was the category with the highest average loss in both 1987 and 1988. However, the average loss declined 49 percent from $2,352 in 1987 to $1,209 in 1988. The total amount taken was also down, by 74 percent, from $155,200 to $41,100.

Average losses in three other categories also decreased from their 1987 levels:

1. The average value stolen in highway/street robberies decreased to $331 in 1988 from $1,879 in 1987. The total value taken was estimated at $98,100, down from $657,600.

2. The average take from commercial house robberies declined to $725 in 1988 from $1,599 in 1987. Total losses were $69,600 and $199,900 respectively.

3. The average loss in miscellaneous robberies inched down to $762 in 1988 from $782 in 1987. Total losses were $256,100, and $293,400, respectively.

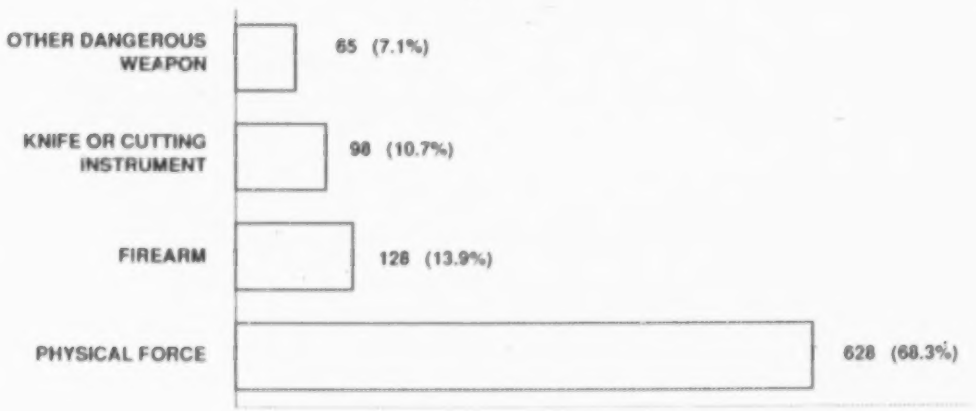
Average losses in the three remaining categories increased as follows:

1. $866 was the average amount lost in residential robberies in 1988, up from $574 in 1987. The total take in this category rose to $64,100 in 1988 from $39,600 in 1987.

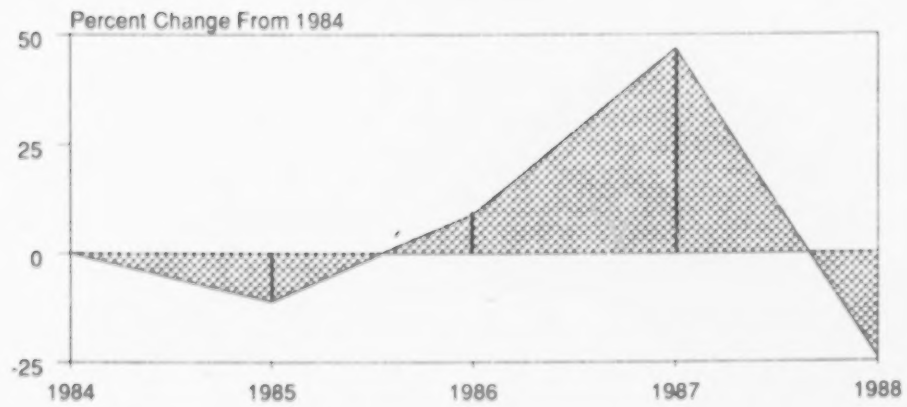
2. $552 was the average loss in 1988 convenience store robberies, almost 4 times the 1987 mean of $144. Total losses were $33,700 and $7,900, respectively.

3. $391 was the average loss in 1988 service station robberies, up from $119 in 1987. Total losses were $8,600 and $2,500, respectively.

ROBBERY
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1988

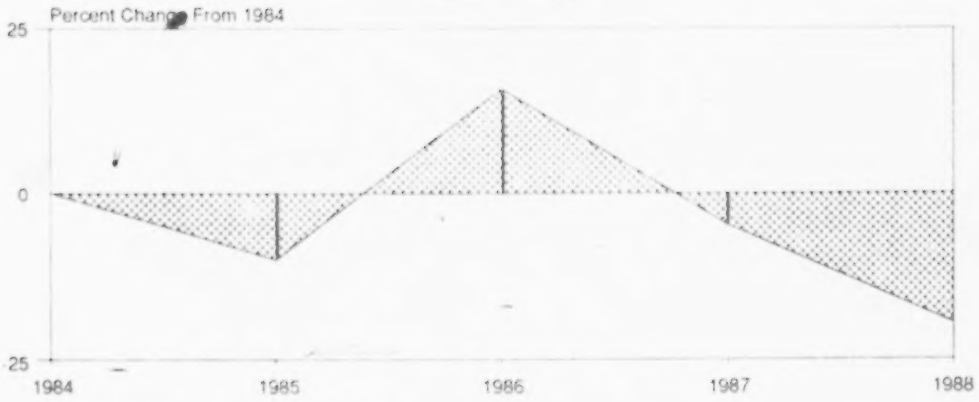


BANK ROBBERY (1984-1988)
DOWN 24.4%



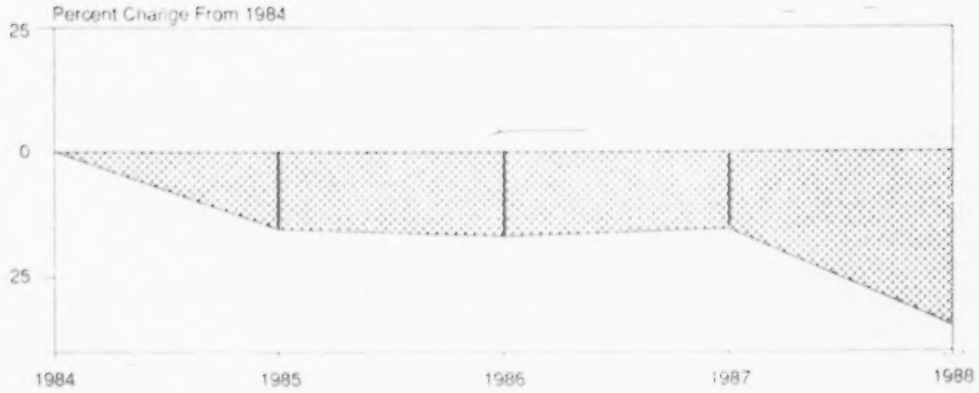
HIGHWAY (1984-1988)

DOWN 19.6%



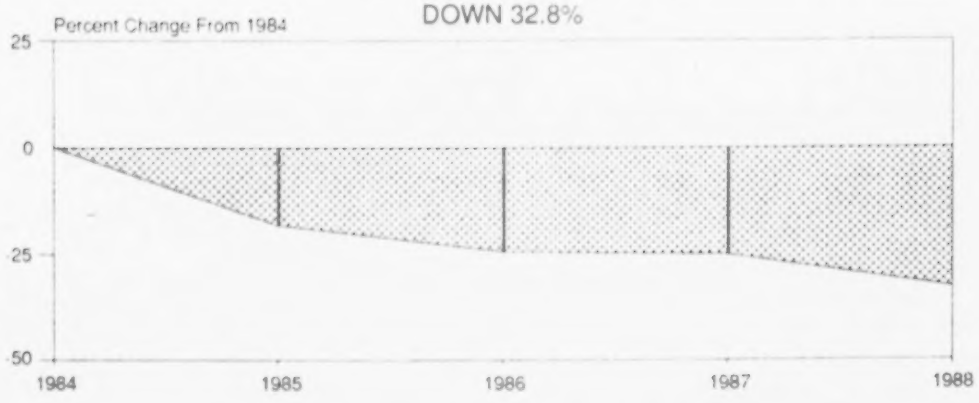
COMMERCIAL HOUSE (1984-1988)

DOWN 35.1%



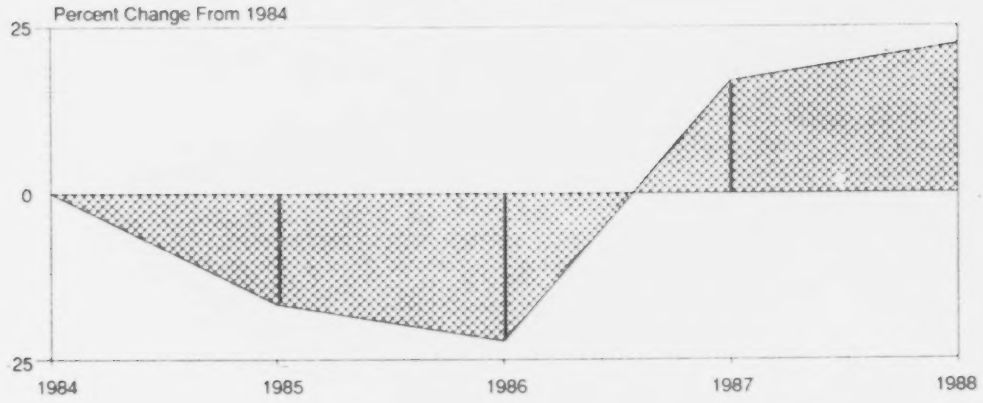
MISCELLANEOUS (1984-1988)

DOWN 32.8%



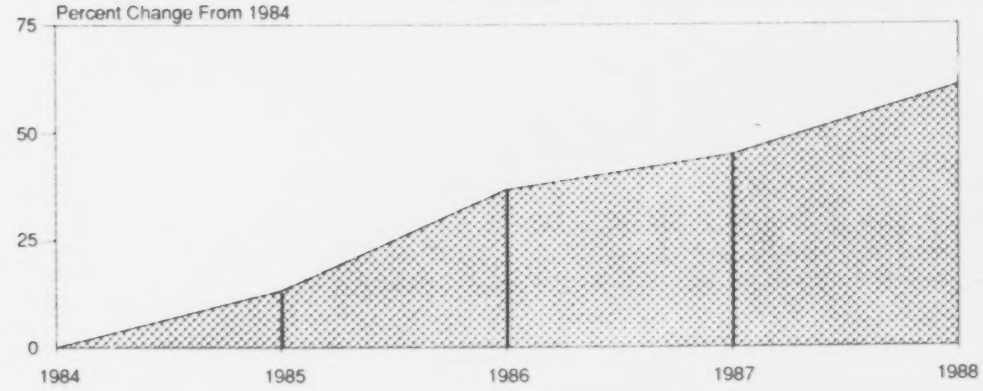
SERVICE STATION (1984-1988)

UP 22.2%



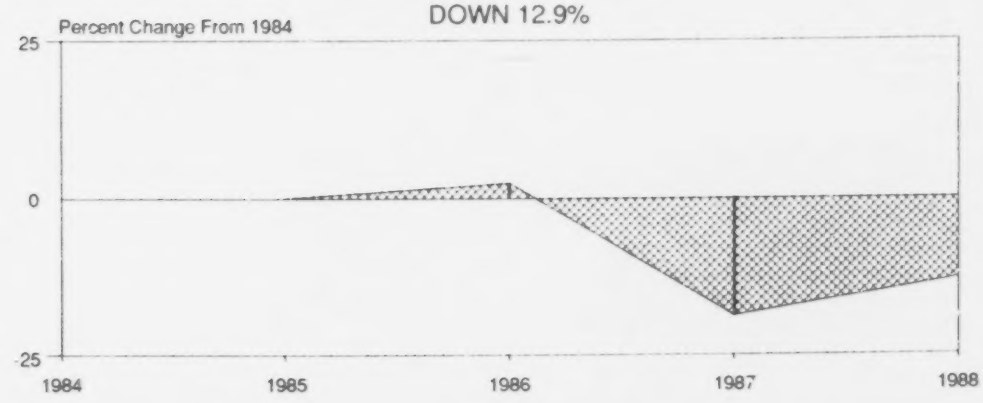
CONVENIENCE STORE (1984-1988)

UP 60.5%



RESIDENTIAL (1984-1988)

DOWN 12.9%



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since injury need not result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Highlights

- Reported aggravated assaults increased by 11 percent in 1988.
- Statewide, there were 137 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents.
- The 17 percent rise in arrests for aggravated assault did not affect the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles, an estimated 2 out of 10.
- Weapons other than firearms, knives or cutting instruments, and physical force were most commonly used in committing aggravated assault, 31 percent of the time.

Trends

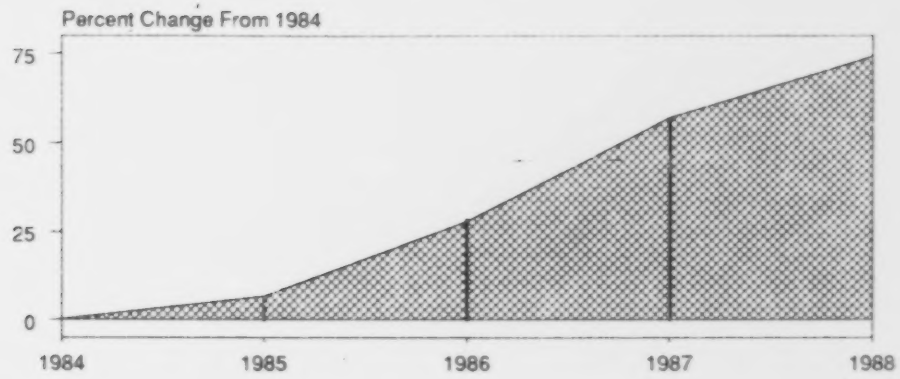
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	1,345	124.2
1988	1,492	136.5
Percent Change	10.9	9.9

Reported aggravated assaults went up by 11 percent from 1,345 assaults in 1987 to 1,492 assaults in 1988. Aggravated assaults increased by 14 percent in Honolulu, from 915 in 1987 to 1,042 in 1988, and by 18 percent in Hawaii County, from 114 in 1987 to 134 in 1988. However, the numbers of assaults in Maui County and Kauai County, 265 and 51, respectively, were identical to the 1987 frequencies.

The following graph shows a steady increase in aggravated assaults from 1984 to 1988. Over the five-year period, assaults went up by 74 percent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (1984-1988)

UP 74.1%



Risk

In 1987, the national rate for aggravated assault was 351 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 440 per 100,000. These rates were more than double Hawaii's 1987 rate of 124 per 100,000.

In 1988, the aggravated assault rate in Hawaii was 137 per 100,000 population, a 10 percent rise over the 1987 rate. Maui County reported the highest rate of all the counties, 292 per 100,000 population, while Kauai County had the lowest, 106 per 100,000.

In 1988, physical force was used to commit 17 percent of the assaults. Firearms were used in 26 percent of aggravated assaults, and knives or other cutting instruments were used in another 26 percent of the offenses. Other dangerous weapons were used 31 percent of the time. (Other dangerous weapons may include blunt objects, poison, acid, etc.) The most noticeable changes have been the increased use of firearms in the commission of assaults, from 22 percent in 1987 to 26 percent in 1988, and the decreased use of other dangerous weapons, from 38 percent to 31 percent.

In 1988, the greatest proportion of aggravated assaults in Hawaii was reported in May. In 1987, the greatest proportion was reported in August for Hawaii and in July and August for the nation.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

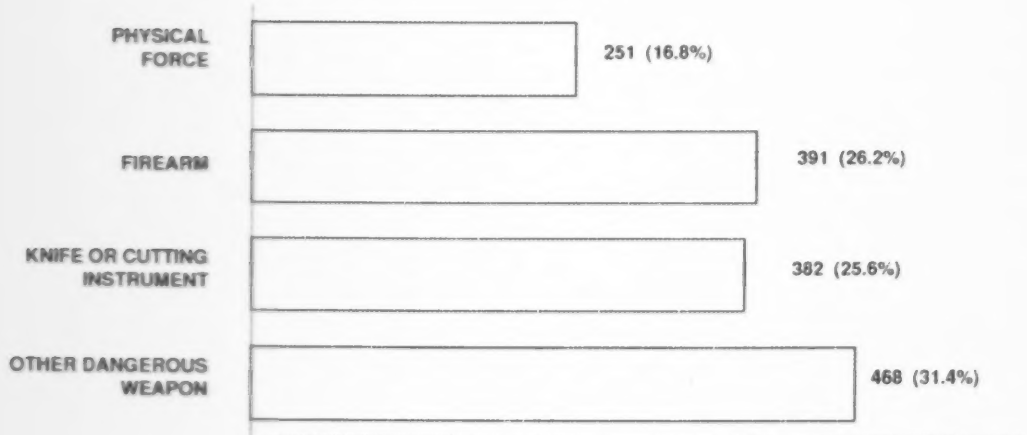
Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	7.6	7.4	7.3
February	7.2	7.6	7.0
March	8.9	9.1	7.8
April	8.0	7.4	8.1
May	10.1	8.7	8.9
June	9.3	8.3	8.9
July	9.3	9.0	9.5
August	9.2	9.7	9.5
September	8.2	7.7	8.7
October	7.4	9.1	8.5
November	7.2	7.7	7.9
December	7.6	8.5	7.8

Arrests

Arrests for aggravated assaults increased by 17 percent from 617 in 1987 to 720 in 1988. There were 14 more juvenile arrests in 1988 than in 1987. The proportion of adult arrests remained at 8 out of 10.

Those under 18 years of age comprised 16 percent of the arrestees, while the age group 25-29 accounted for another 16 percent of the arrests. The age group 30-34 accounted for 18 percent of those arrested, while the age group 35-39 accounted for 10 percent. Females comprised 12 percent of those arrested for aggravated assault.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1988



BURGLARY

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Highlights

- Reported burglaries increased by 10 percent in 1988.
- Residential burglaries comprised 73 percent of all burglaries.
- The average dollar loss per burglary was $1,074.
- Arrests for burglary rose by 20 percent.

Trends

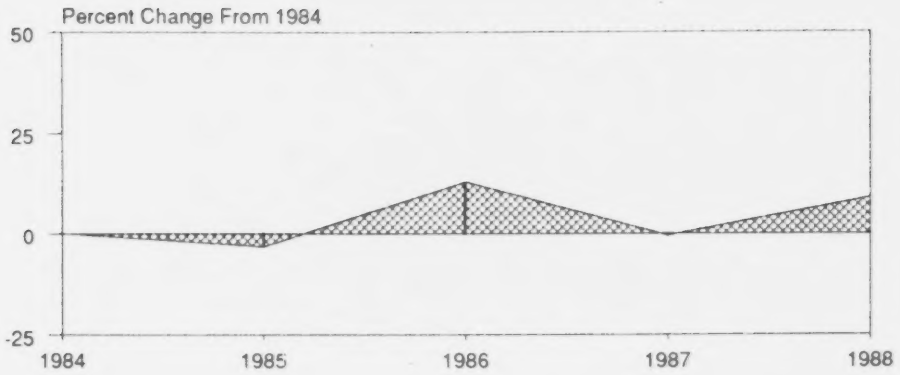
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	12,515	1,155.6
1988	13,726	1,255.8
Percent Change	9.7	8.7

Reported burglaries rose by 10 percent from 12,515 in 1987 to 13,726 in 1988. Burglaries went up by 7 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 16 percent in Hawaii County, and by 23 percent in Maui County. In Kauai County, however, the number of burglaries decreased by 1 percent.

The following graph presents the percent change in reported burglaries for each year compared to 1984. The number of burglaries fluctuated from 1984 to 1988, but overall, burglaries increased by 9.0 percent.

BURGLARY (1984-1988)

UP 9.0%



Risk

Nationally in 1987, the burglary rate was 1,330 per 100,000, and for Western States, it was 1,524 per 100,000. These rates were both higher than Hawaii's 1987 rate by 15 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

The burglary rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went up by 9 percent from 1,156 in 1987 to 1,256 in 1988. It was highest in Maui County, at 2,074 per 100,000 population. The City and County of Honolulu reported the lowest rate, 1,170 per 100,000.

Of all burglaries, 73 percent were residential. The chance of a household being burglarized is 3 in 100, based on an estimate of 349,885 households.

Most of the residential burglaries occurred during the day while most of the nonresidential burglaries took place at night.

No force, i.e. unlawful entry through an unlocked door or window, was involved in 21 percent of all burglaries. Attempts made up 9 percent.

In 1988, the greatest proportion of burglaries in Hawaii, 9.4 percent, was reported in October. In the preceding year, the greatest proportion of burglaries was reported as 9.3 percent in Hawaii in March and as 9.1 percent nationally in August.

BURGLARIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	8.2	9.2	8.4
February	7.7	8.7	7.3
March	7.9	9.3	8.3
April	7.7	8.1	7.6
May	8.6	8.2	8.0
June	7.8	7.6	8.0
July	8.1	7.9	8.8
August	8.3	7.6	9.1
September	8.6	7.9	8.4
October	9.4	8.4	8.4
November	9.1	8.5	8.4
December	8.8	8.7	8.8

Arrests

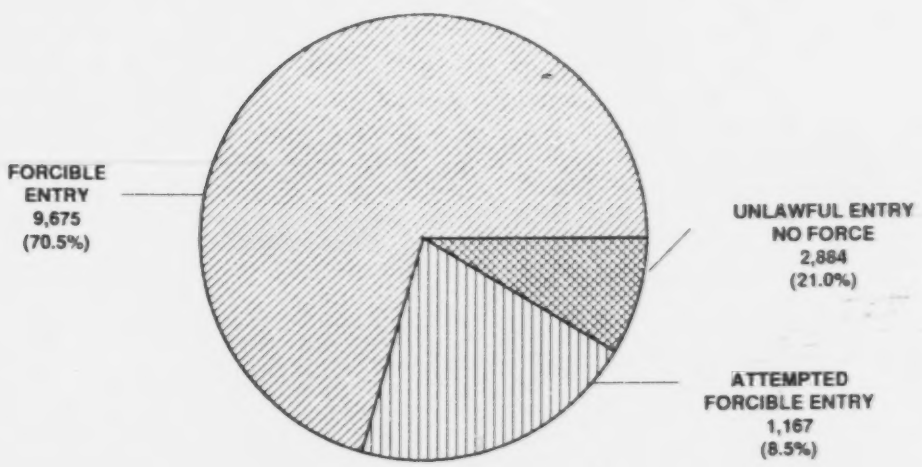
Arrests for burglary increased by 20 percent in 1988. The ratio of females to males arrested for burglary declined from 10 per 100 in 1987 to 9 per 100 in 1988. The majority of arrestees, 92 percent, were male.

In 1988, the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles decreased from 51 percent to 50 percent.

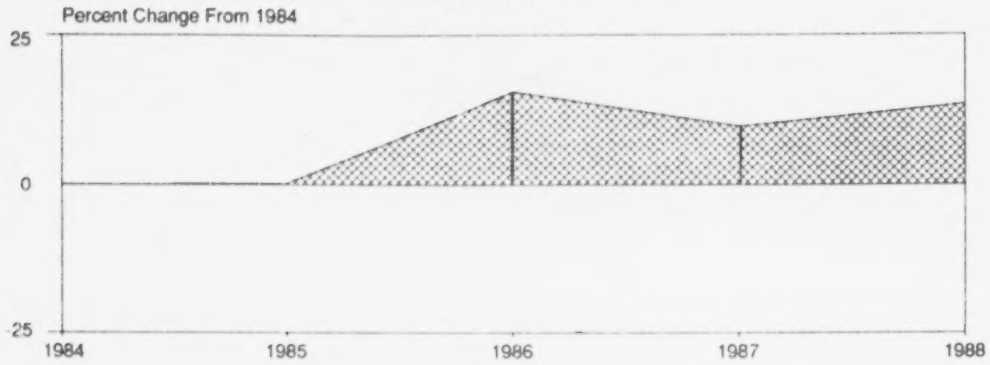
Value

The dollar loss due to burglaries increased by 13 percent. The average value per offense in 1988 was $1,074 while, in 1987, the average was $947.

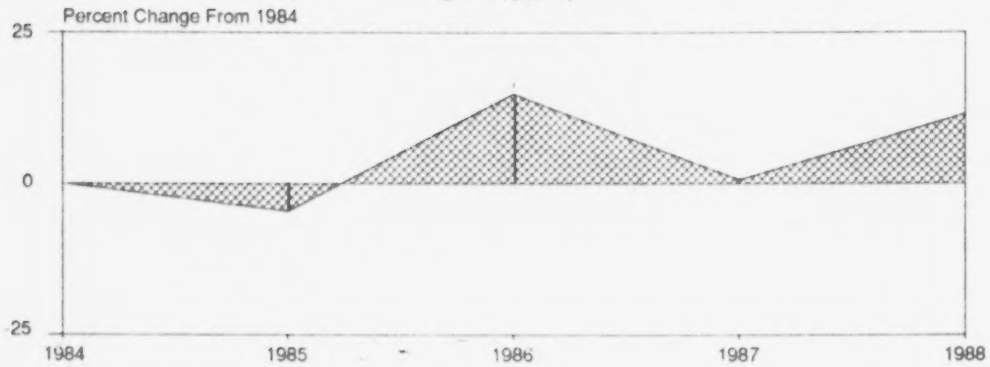
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY
1988



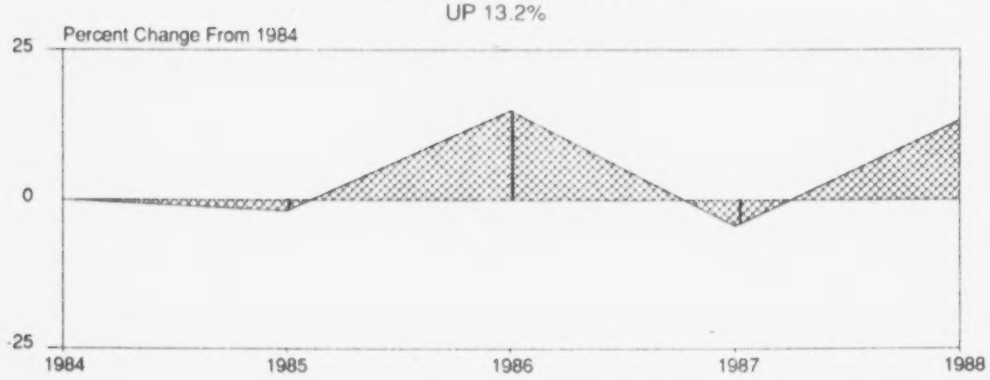
RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1984-1988)
UP 13.4%



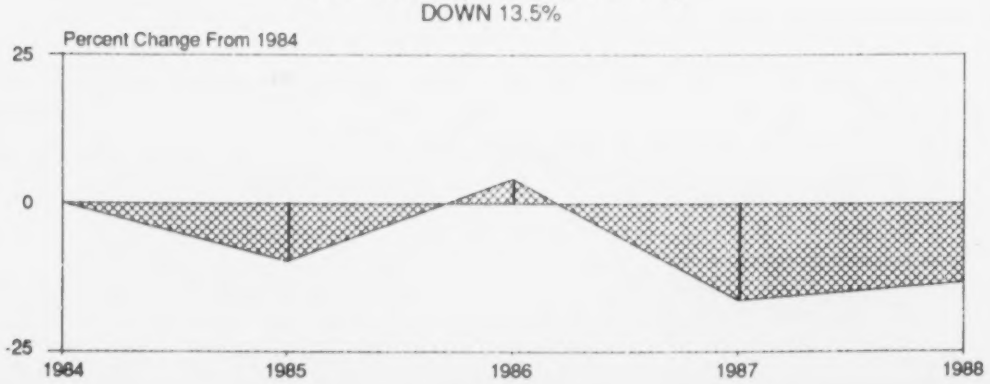
RESIDENCE - DAY (1984-1988)
UP 11.5%



NON-RESIDENCE - NIGHT (1984-1988)
UP 13.2%



NON-RESIDENCE - DAY (1984-1988)
DOWN 13.5%



LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

Highlights

- Reported larceny-thefts in Hawaii rose by 3 percent in 1988.
- The larceny-theft rate in Hawaii increased by 2 percent to 4,112 per 100,000.
- The average dollar loss was $516 per larceny-theft.
- The category for which the greatest value of property stolen was reported was "Thefts from Buildings", with a value of $7,958,900.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	43,678	4,033.1
1988	44,946	4,112.2
Percent Change	2.9	2.0

Reported larceny-thefts increased by 3 percent from 43,678 in 1987 to 44,946 in 1988. Larceny-theft went up by 21 percent in Hawaii County and by 14 percent in Maui County. There were decreases, however, of 1 percent in Kauai County and of less than 1 percent in the City and County of Honolulu.

Statewide, the numbers of pocket-pickings, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, and thefts from buildings rose by 16 percent, 10 percent, 5 percent, and 6 percent, respectively. The value of property stolen in pocket-pickings rose by 68 percent, and the value of property stolen from buildings went up by 57 percent. The value of motor vehicle parts and accessories stolen rose by 25 percent, while the value of goods stolen from motor vehicles increased by 2 percent.

The numbers of purse-snatchings, shoplifting offenses, bicycle thefts, and thefts from coin-operated machines decreased in 1988. The numbers of purse-snatchings and shoplifting offenses went down by 8 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The value of property stolen in purse-snatchings, however, rose by 3 percent, while the value of property shoplifted went up by 26 percent.

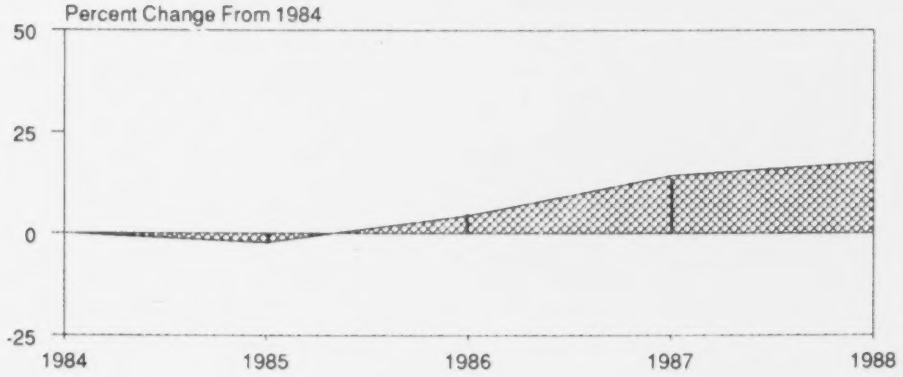
The number of bicycles stolen and the number of thefts from coin-operated machines decreased by 4 percent and 42 percent, respectively. The value of bicycles stolen declined by 2 percent, while the value of property taken from coin-operated machines decreased by 40 percent.

There was a 4 percent increase in all other thefts but a 1 percent decrease in the value of property stolen in this category.

The following graph shows the percentage change in the total number of larceny-thefts for each year since 1984. The trend for reported larceny-theft was a decline from 1984 through 1985, followed by an increase through 1988. The percentage increase over the five-year period was 17 percent.

LARCENY-THEFT (1984-1988)

UP 17.4%



Risk

The larceny-theft rate per 100,000 population increased by 2 percent in 1988. Maui County had the highest rate of all the counties, 5,495 per 100,000. Kauai County's was the lowest, a rate of 3,483 per 100,000.

In 1987, the national rate was 3,081 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 3,590 per 100,000. Hawaii's 1987 rate, 4,033 per 100,000, was 31 percent higher than the national rate and 12 percent higher than the rate for the Western States. The fact that Hawaii's larceny-theft rate was higher than the national rate by more than 20 percent is typical of the trend throughout the 1980s. Since the beginning of the decade, Hawaii's rate has ranged from 22 percent to 50 percent higher than the national rate. The state's higher rate of migration and tourism may present circumstances

leading to greater opportunity for the commission of larceny-theft.

Based on 1987 registration data, the chances of having a bicycle stolen are about 2 in 100, and the chances of having something stolen from a passenger automobile are also about 2 in 100.

The greatest proportion of larceny-thefts in Hawaii in 1988 was reported as 9.1 percent in July. In 1987, the greatest proportion in Hawaii was 9.5 percent reported in August, and the greatest proportion in the nation, 9.2 percent, was also reported in August.

LARCENY-THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	8.5	8.0	7.6
February	8.1	7.8	7.5
March	8.5	8.7	8.3
April	7.5	7.7	8.0
May	7.9	8.1	8.2
June	8.2	8.8	8.5
July	9.1	9.1	9.1
August	8.7	9.5	9.2
September	7.8	7.7	8.4
October	8.4	8.4	8.6
November	8.7	7.8	8.1
December	8.9	8.5	8.4

Arrests

Arrests for larceny-thefts declined by 6 percent from 8,455 in 1987 to 7,983 in 1988.

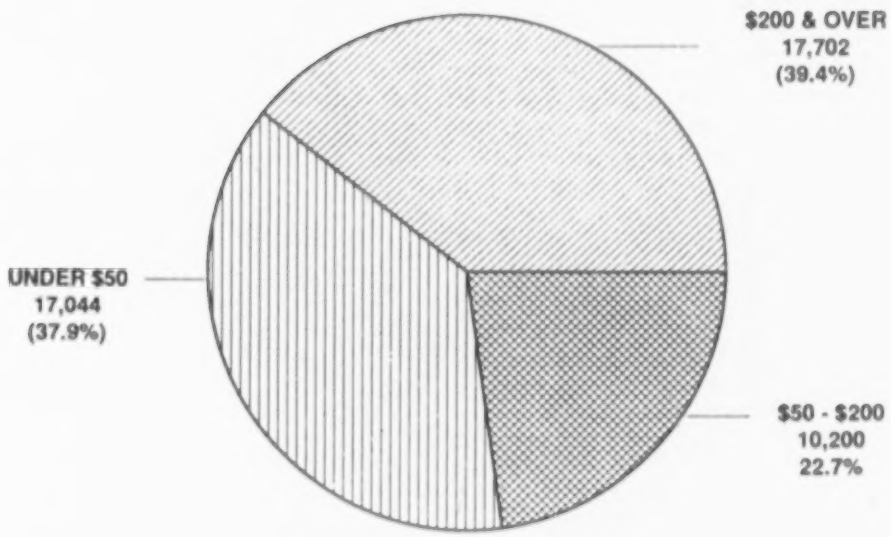
Most of the arrestees, 69 percent, were males, as compared to 67 percent in 1987. The increase in the proportion of male arrestees relates to the decrease in the ratio of females to males, from 50 per 100 in 1987 to 44 per 100 in 1988.

The proportion of arrestees that were adults rose slightly, from 54 percent in 1987 to 55 percent in 1988. In 1988, 55 percent of the arrestees were 20 years of age or younger.

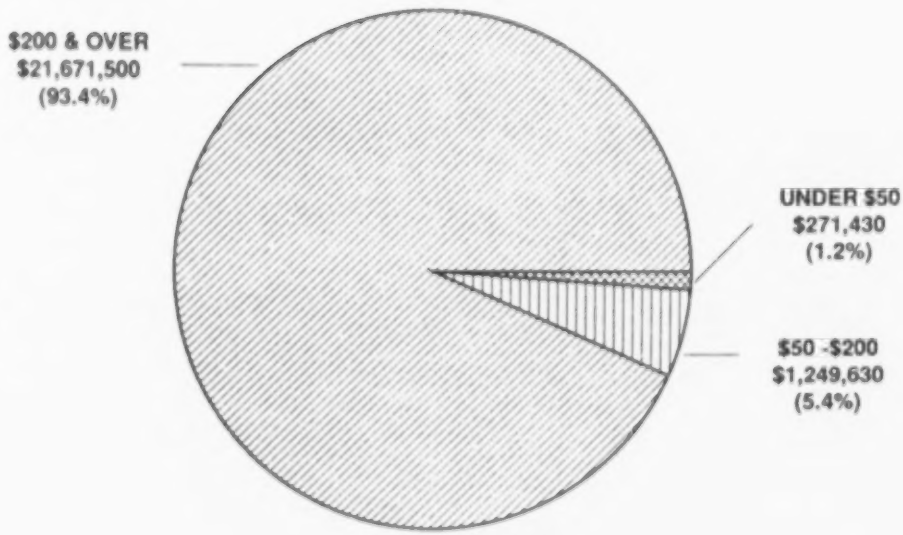
Value

In 1988, the average dollar loss due to larceny-theft was $516. This reflects a 16 percent increase from $446 in 1987.

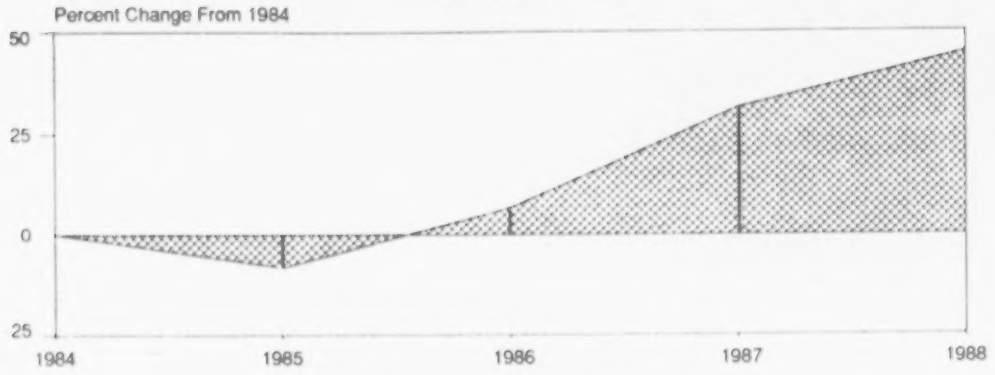
LARCENY - THEFT OFFENSES
1988



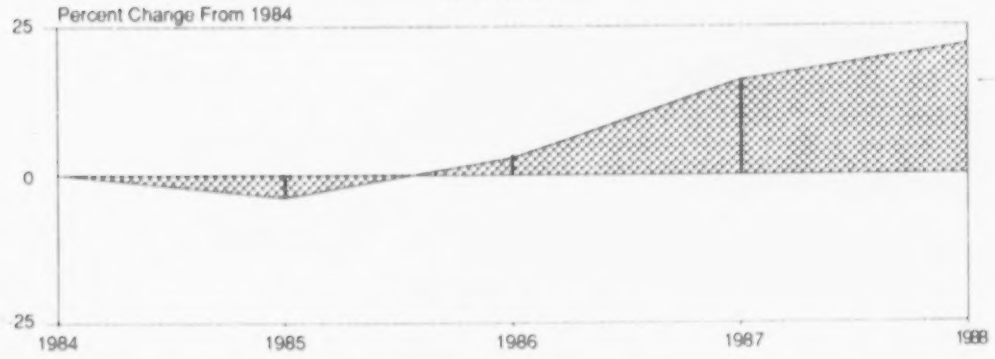
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION
1988



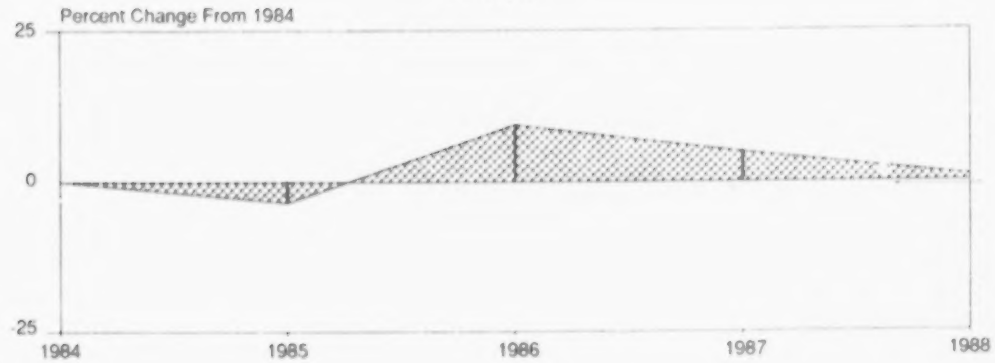
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (1984-1988)
UP 44.9%



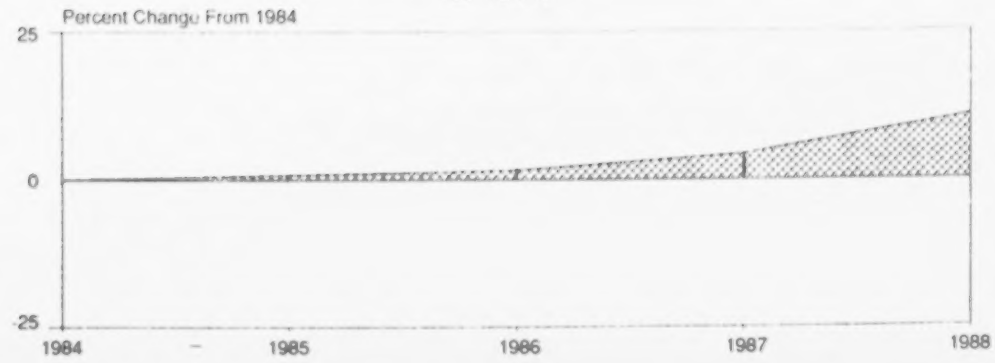
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS./PARTS (1984-1988)
UP 21.8%



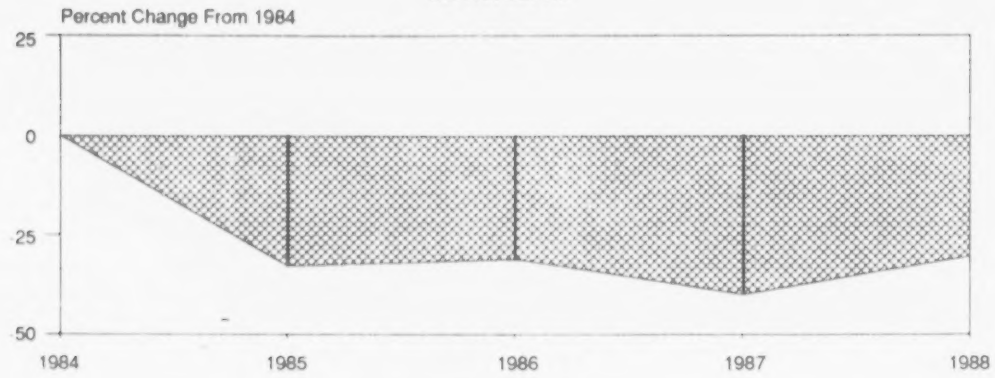
THEFT OF BICYCLES (1984-1988)
UP 0.9%



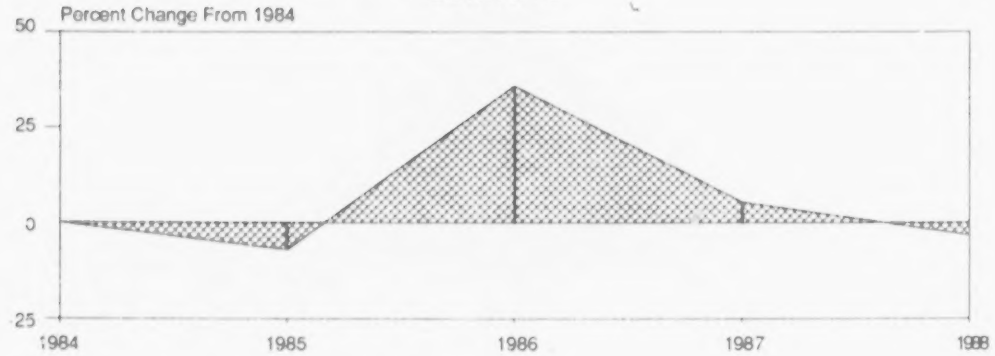
THEFT FROM BUILDINGS (1984-1988)
UP 10.7%



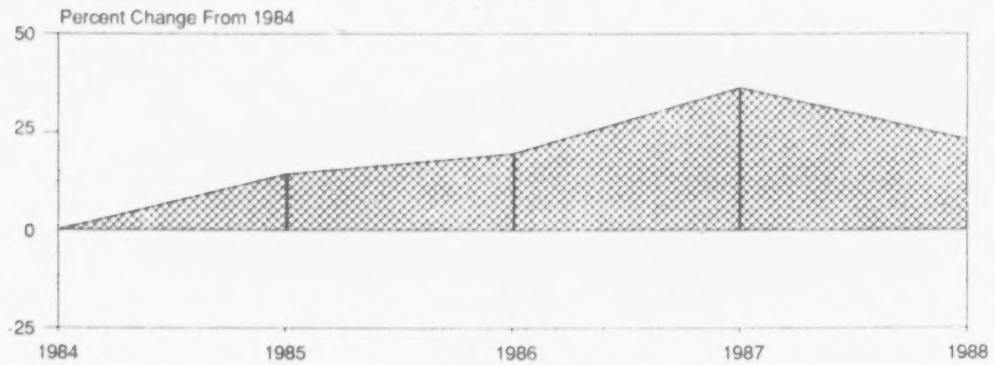
POCKET-PICKING (1984-1988)
DOWN 30.4%



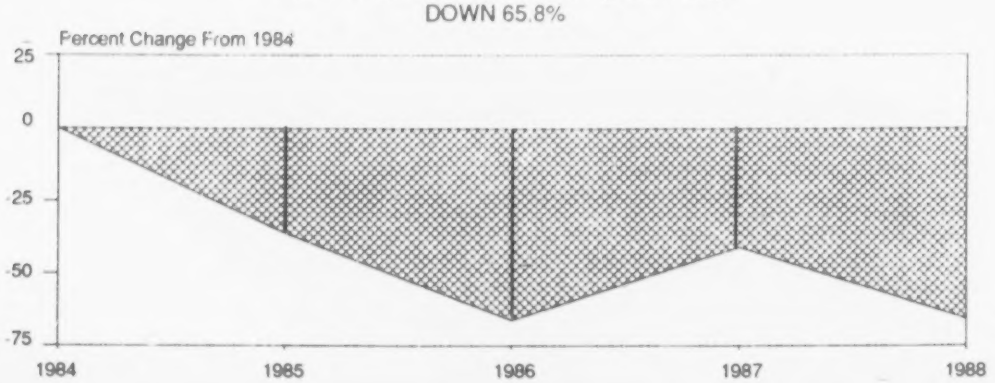
PURSE-SNATCHING (1984-1988)
DOWN 3.4%



SHOPLIFTING (1984-1988)
UP 23.0%



THEFT FROM COIN OP. MACH. (1984-1988)
DOWN 65.8%



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

In Uniform Crime Reporting, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Highlights

- Reported motor vehicle thefts statewide rose by less than 1 percent in 1988.
- The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was about 6 in 1,000 passenger vehicles.
- Arrests for motor vehicle theft went up by 13 percent in 1988.
- Juveniles made up 55 percent of the arrestees; 72 percent of the arrestees were under the age of 21.

Trends

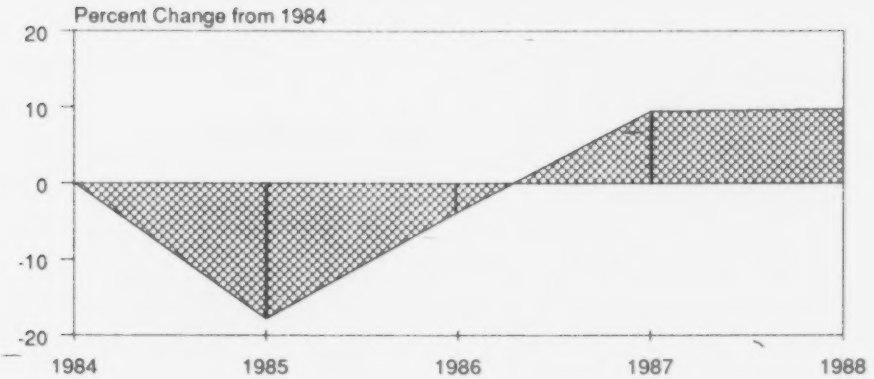
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	3,964	366.0
1988	3,978	364.0
Percent Change	0.4	-0.5

Reported motor vehicle thefts increased by less than 1 percent from 3,964 in 1987 to 3,978 in 1988. Motor vehicle theft increased by 9 percent in Maui County and by 34 percent in Hawaii County. However, there were decreases in the City and County of Honolulu and in Kauai County of 2 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

The following graph shows a decrease in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts from 1984 to 1985, followed by an increase from 1985 to 1988. Over the period 1984 to 1988, motor vehicle theft rose by 10 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (1984-1988)

UP 9.7%



Risk

In 1987, the national rate per 100,000 was 529, while for the Western States, the rate was 632. Hawaii's rate in 1987 was 366 per 100,000, lower than both the national and the Western States' rates.

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population decreased by less than 1 percent to 364 per 100,000 in 1988. Maui reported the highest county rate per 100,000 population, 388, while Hawaii County reported the lowest rate, 224.

The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was about 6 in 1,000 cars. This figure is based on 1987 registrations of passenger cars. In 1988, more motor vehicle thefts were reported in November than in any other month, as compared to May in 1987. Nationally, in 1987, the greatest proportion of motor vehicle thefts was reported in August.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

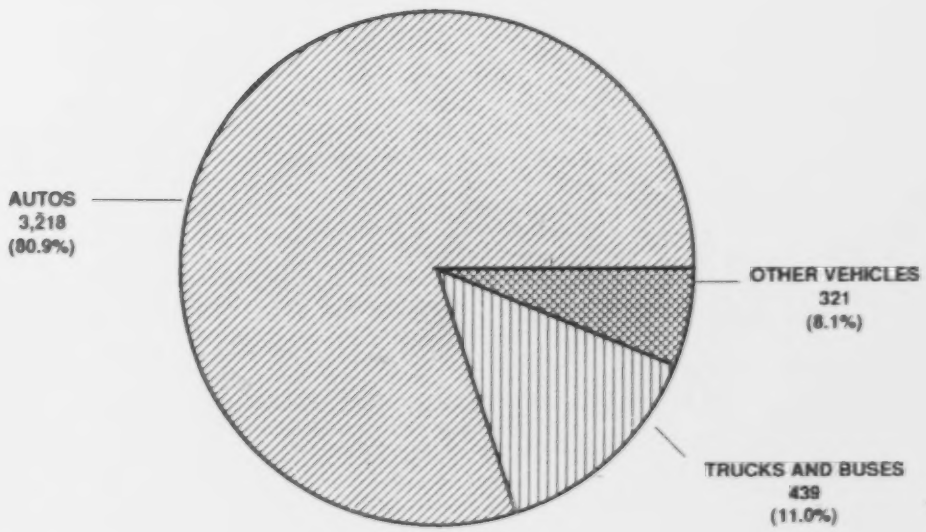
Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987	U.S. 1987
January	9.3	9.5	7.9
February	7.8	8.2	7.5
March	8.6	9.2	8.4
April	6.2	8.5	7.9
May	8.6	10.3	8.0
June	7.1	8.1	8.1
July	8.9	7.5	8.8
August	7.3	7.6	9.0
September	7.5	6.9	8.4
October	9.0	8.5	8.8
November	10.0	6.7	8.5
December	9.7	9.0	8.7

Arrests

In 1988, 1,072 arrests were made for motor vehicle thefts, an increase of 13 percent from the 948 arrests made in 1987. Most of the arrestees, 83 percent, were male. The number of male arrestees went up by 8 percent, and the number of female arrestees rose by 46 percent.

Juveniles made up 55 percent of the arrestees, where the number increased by less than 1 percent from 1987. Individuals 20 years of age or younger comprised 72 percent of all arrestees. In 1987, that age group accounted for 79 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
TYPE OF VEHICLE
1988



ARSON

Definition

Arson is defined by the UCR Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Highlights

- Reported arsons statewide decreased by 7 percent in 1988.
- The value of the property lost was $2,888,147.
- Nearly half, 48 percent, of the arsons involved structures.
- Arrests for arson went down by 19 percent in 1988.
- The majority, 73 percent, of the arrestees were juveniles.

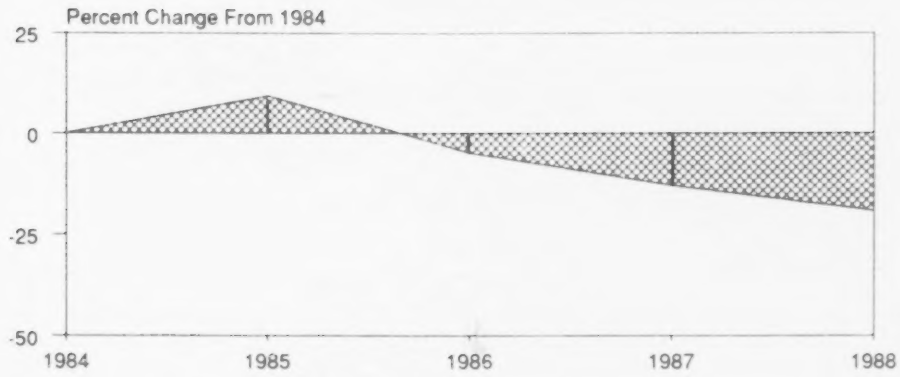
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1987	444	41.0
1988	413	37.8
Percent Change	-7.0	-7.8

The number of reported arson offenses declined by 7 percent from 444 reported in 1987 to 413 in 1988. The number of arson offenses decreased by 5 percent in Honolulu and by 50 percent in Maui County. The number doubled, however, in Kauai County and rose in Hawaii County by 27 percent.

The following graph shows an increase in arson offenses from 1984 to 1985, followed by a decrease from 1986 through 1988.

ARSON (1984-1988)
DOWN 19.2%



Risk

The arson rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went down by 8 percent from 41 in 1987 to 38 in 1988. In comparison, the national arson rate was 50 per 100,000 in 1987. The nationalrate does not represent the total U.S. arson experience, however, since the agencies reporting complete arson data covered only about 75 percent of the U.S. population.

In 1988, most arsons occurred in the months of April and July. In 1987, most arsons occurred in the first seven months of the year. National data for arson by month are not available.

ARSONS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1988	Hawaii 1987
January	9.7	11.5
February	8.2	11.3
March	8.7	10.6
April	11.9	10.4
May	7.3	12.2
June	6.8	11.0
July	10.9	11.0
August	9.9	5.9
September	7.5	7.7
October	5.1	3.2
November	5.8	2.5
December	8.2	2.9

Arrests

Arrests for arson decreased by 19 percent from 59 arrests in 1987 to 48 in 1988. Seventy-three percent of the arrestees were juveniles. Most of the arrestees, 92 percent, were male.

Value

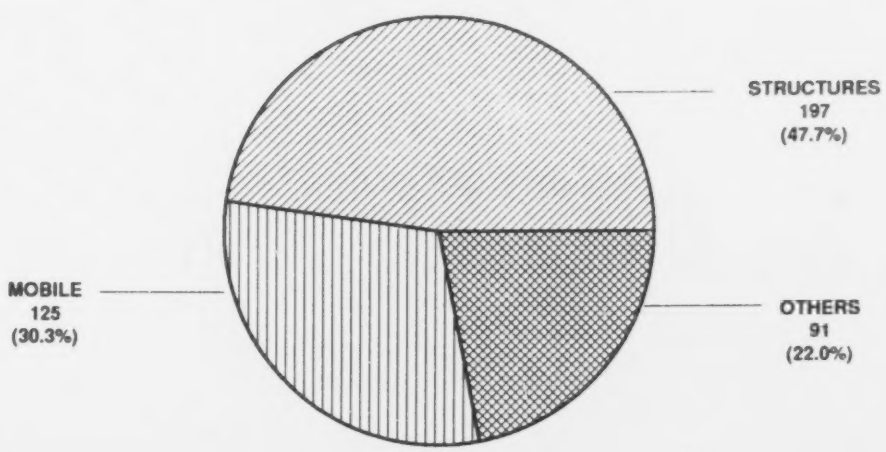
In 1988, there were 197, or 48 percent, arsons of structural property; 125, or 30 percent, arsons of mobile property; and 91, or 22 percent, arsons of other property. The corresponding values of property lost were $2,286,053; $368,190; and $233,904; respectively.

The fewest arsons, 3, were reported in the category of storage property while the highest number of arsons, 121, was reported in the category of motor vehicles. The lowest value of property lost per offense, however, was $310 per other mobile property while the highest value was $25,233 per other commercial arson.

ARSON LOSS VALUE, 1988

Property Type	Number of Offenses	Value of Loss in $
Structure		
Single Occupancy Residential	51	990,914
Other Residential	39	89,990
Storage	3	1,250
Other Commercial	33	832,700
Community/Public	59	367,170
All Other Structure	12	4,029
Total Structure	**197**	**2,286,053**
Mobile		
Motor Vehicles	121	366,950
Other Mobile Property	4	1,240
Total Mobile	**125**	**368,190**
Other	**91**	**233,904**
GRAND TOTAL	**413**	**2,888,147**

REPORTED ARSON OFFENSES, 1988

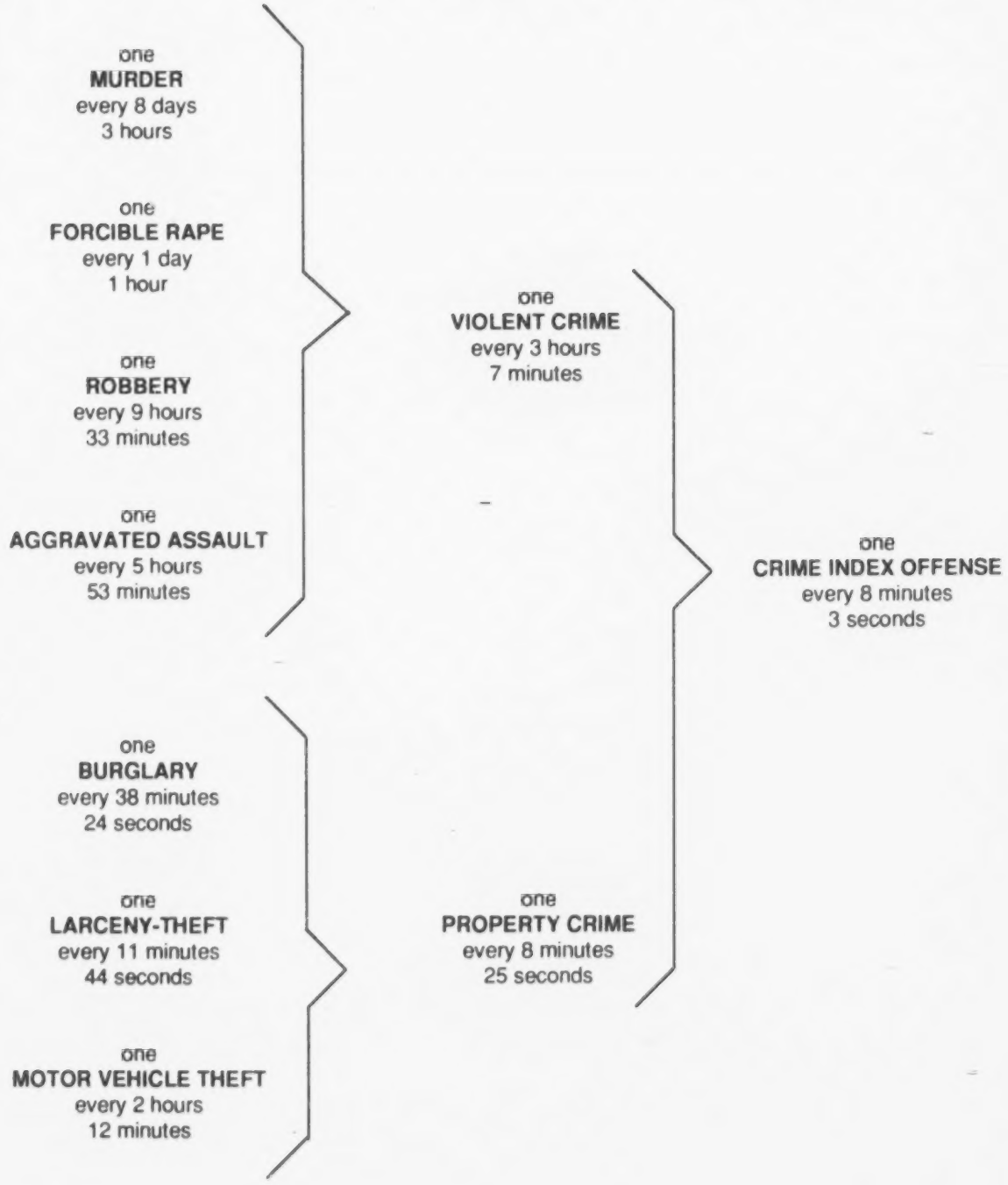


CRIME CLOCKS

Note: In 1987, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days. In 1988, one murder was reported approximately every 8 days.

CRIME CLOCK
1987

CRIME CLOCK
1988



State Ranking by Crime Rates
1987

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Rank	Property Crime Rate	Rank
ALABAMA	4,083,000	22	4,451.4	34	559.2	16	3,892.2	38
ALASKA	525,000	50	5,377.5	20	455.4	23	4,922.1	19
ARIZONA	3,386,000	25	7,188.6	4	612.6	13	6,576.0	5
ARKANSAS	2,388,000	33	4,245.2	36	412.0	29	3,833.2	40
CALIFORNIA	27,663,000	1	6,506.4	8	918.0	4	5,588.4	12
COLORADO	3,296,000	26	6,451.3	10	467.5	22	5,983.8	7
CONNECTICUT	3,211,000	28	4,995.7	24	419.0	27	4,576.7	23
DELAWARE	644,000	47	4,938.8	25	430.7	25	4,508.1	25
D.C.	622,000	48	8,451.6	2	1,610.3	1	6,841.3	3
FLORIDA	12,023,000	4	8,503.2	1	1,024.4	2	7,478.7	1
GEORGIA	6,222,000	11	5,792.0	16	576.5	14	5,215.5	15
HAWAII	1,083,000	39	5,817.9	15	263.3	39	5,554.7	13
IDAHO	998,000	42	4,156.3	38	214.2	44	3,942.1	35
ILLINOIS	11,582,000	6	5,416.5	19	796.2	5	4,620.3	22
INDIANA	5,531,000	14	4,119.8	41	328.5	34	3,791.3	41
IOWA	2,834,000	29	4,140.2	39	231.2	42	3,909.0	37
KANSAS	2,476,000	32	4,903.9	26	360.7	31	4,543.1	24
KENTUCKY	3,727,000	23	3,270.0	47	337.8	33	2,932.2	47
LOUISIANA	4,461,000	20	5,873.3	14	693.0	9	5,180.2	16
MAINE	1,187,000	38	3,532.3	44	152.1	45	3,380.1	44
MARYLAND	4,535,000	19	5,477.6	18	767.8	7	4,709.8	21
MASSACHUSETTS	5,855,000	13	4,733.8	27	564.6	15	4,169.2	29
MICHIGAN	9,200,000	8	6,456.8	9	780.1	6	5,676.7	9
MINNESOTA	4,246,000	21	4,615.8	31	285.4	36	4,330.4	28
MISSISSIPPI	2,625,000	31	3,438.6	45	269.8	38	3,168.8	46
MISSOURI	5,103,000	15	4,707.5	28	544.6	17	4,162.8	31

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1987

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Total Crime Index Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rank	Property Crime Rate	Property Crime Rank
MONTANA	809,000	44	4,599.4	32	151.2	46	4,448.2	27
NEBRASKA	1,594,000	36	4,131.6	40	251.2	40	3,880.4	39
NEVADA	1,007,000	41	6,371.4	11	695.7	8	5,675.7	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,057,000	40	3,371.7	46	149.6	47	3,222.1	45
NEW JERSEY	7,672,000	9	5,261.5	22	541.0	18	4,720.5	20
NEW MEXICO	1,500,000	37	6,546.8	7	626.5	12	5,918.3	8
NEW YORK	17,825,000	2	5,952.4	13	1,008.1	3	4,944.3	17
NORTH CAROLINA	6,413,000	10	4,649.9	30	484.0	21	4,165.9	30
NORTH DAKOTA	672,000	46	2,833.0	49	56.8	51	2,776.2	49
OHIO	10,784,000	7	4,575.3	33	421.3	26	4,154.0	32
OKLAHOMA	3,272,000	27	6,025.6	12	417.6	28	5,608.0	11
OREGON	2,724,000	30	6,969.0	6	539.5	19	6,429.4	6
PENNSYLVANIA	11,936,000	5	3,163.2	48	369.4	30	2,793.9	48
RHODE ISLAND	986,000	43	5,285.5	21	359.7	32	4,925.8	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,425,000	24	5,161.9	23	664.9	10	4,497.0	26
SOUTH DAKOTA	709,000	45	2,678.0	50	119.7	50	2,558.3	50
TENNESSEE	4,855,000	16	4,665.6	29	533.5	20	4,132.2	34
TEXAS	16,789,000	3	7,722.4	3	631.1	11	7,091.3	2
UTAH	1,680,000	35	5,618.6	17	229.8	43	5,388.8	14
VERMONT	548,000	49	4,271.2	35	136.5	49	4,134.7	33
VIRGINIA	5,904,000	12	3,959.5	43	295.0	35	3,664.5	43
WASHINGTON	4,538,000	18	7,017.1	5	439.5	24	6,577.6	4
WEST VIRGINIA	1,897,000	34	2,190.7	51	137.3	48	2,053.4	51
WISCONSIN	4,807,000	17	4,169.4	37	249.9	41	3,919.5	36
WYOMING	490,000	51	4,031.2	42	283.1	37	3,748.2	42

Note: Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

CLEARANCES

Crime Index offenses are cleared by either arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest if at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of several people may clear only one crime.

In order for an offense to be cleared by exceptional means, the law enforcement agency must:

1) know who the offender is and

2) know where the offender can be located but, by some means outside the control of the agency, cannot arrest him.

For example, offenses cleared by exceptional means include cases where the offender dies and when extradition is denied. A complete list is given in the UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.

CLEARANCES, 1988
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage
Offenses:			
Murder	45	29	64.44
Forcible Rape	355	150	42.25
Robbery	919	256	27.86
Aggravated Assault	1,492	778	52.14
Burglary	13,726	1,358	9.89
Larceny-theft	44,946	7,322	16.29
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,978	712	17.90
Counties:			
Honolulu	49,469	7,465	15.09
Hawaii	5,910	1,457	24.65
Maui	7,558	1,159	15.33
Kauai	2,524	524	20.76
TOTAL	**65,461**	**10,605**	**16.20**

Note: In this table, the percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

The following section presents statistics on Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement officials. Tables 1 through 4 focus on the number of offenses. The remaining tables focus on the value of property stolen and recovered. Please note that although arson is a Crime Index offense, data on arson are not included in this section.

Where not specifically mentioned, "percent change" refers to the percentage change over the previous year.

The change in rate for Kauai County for murder in Tables 3B and 3C is not computed. Kauai County reported 0 murders in 1987.

Table 1
Hawaii Crime Index
1988

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change Over Previous Year
Total Violent Crimes	**2,811**	**-1.4**	**257.2**	**-2.3**
Murder	45	-11.8	4.1	-12.8
Forcible Rape	355	-9.7	32.5	-10.5
Robbery	919	-13.4	84.1	-14.2
Aggravated Assault	1,492	10.9	136.5	9.9
Total Property Crimes	**62,650**	**4.1**	**5,731.9**	**3.2**
Burglary	13,726	9.7	1,255.8	8.7
Larceny-Theft	44,946	2.9	4,112.2	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,978	0.4	364.0	-0.5
Total Index Offenses	**65,461**	**3.9**	**5,989.1**	**2.9**

Table 2
Crime Index, United States and Hawaii
1987

Index Offenses	U.S. Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate	Hawaii Total	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change In Rate
Total Violent Crimes	**1,483,999**	**609.7**	**-1.3**	**2,850**	**263.2**	**7.3**
Murder	20,096	8.3	-3.5	51	4.7	-2.1
Forcible Rape	91,111	37.4	-1.3	393	36.3	17.1
Robbery	517,704	212.7	-5.5	1,061	98.0	-7.8
Aggravated Assault	855,088	351.3	1.5	1,345	124.2	20.5
Total Property Crimes	**12,024,709**	**4,940.3**	**1.6**	**60,157**	**5,554.7**	**2.4**
Burglary	3,236,184	1,329.6	-1.1	12,515	1,155.6	-13.7
Larceny-Theft	7,499,851	3,081.3	2.4	43,678	4,033.1	7.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,288,674	529.4	4.3	3,964	366.0	11.6
Total Index Offenses	**13,508,708**	**5,550.0**	**1.4**	**63,007**	**5,817.8**	**2.6**

Table 3A
Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County
1988

	State Total	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	**1,093,000**	**838,656**	**115,510**	**90,772**	**48,062**
Percent Distribution	100.0	76.7	10.6	8.3	4.4
Total Index Offenses	**65,461**	**49,469**	**5,910**	**7,558**	**2,524**
Percent Distribution	100.0	75.6	9.0	11.5	3.9
Violent Crimes Total	**2,811**	**2,186**	**203**	**335**	**87**
Murder	45	28	13	1	3
Forcible Rape	355	283	23	32	17
Robbery	919	833	33	37	16
Aggravated Assault	1,492	1,042	134	265	51
Property Crimes Total	**62,650**	**47,283**	**5,707**	**7,223**	**2,437**
Burglary	13,726	9,811	1,391	1,883	641
Larceny-Theft	44,946	34,227	4,057	4,988	1,674
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,978	3,245	259	352	122

Table 3B
Crime Rates by County (Resident Population)
1988

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	**5,898.6**	**0.3**	**5,116.4**	**18.2**	**8,326.4**	**12.8**	**5,251.6**	**-2.5**
Violent Crimes Total	**260.7**	**-3.9**	**175.7**	**10.0**	**369.1**	**-0.8**	**181.0**	**9.5**
Murder	3.3	-23.3	11.3	-0.9	1.1	-50.0	6.2	-
Forcible Rape	33.7	-12.9	19.9	-16.0	35.3	8.6	35.4	11.3
Robbery	99.3	-16.1	28.6	16.3	40.8	1.0	33.3	31.1
Aggravated Assault	124.3	13.1	116.0	16.0	291.9	-1.8	106.1	-1.9
Property Crimes Total	**5,638.0**	**0.5**	**4,940.7**	**18.5**	**7,957.3**	**13.6**	**5,070.5**	**-2.9**
Burglary	1,169.9	6.6	1,204.2	14.6	2,074.4	20.5	1,333.7	-2.4
Larceny-Theft	4,081.2	-0.8	3,512.3	19.1	5,495.1	11.6	3,483.0	-2.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	386.9	-2.9	224.2	32.4	387.8	7.1	253.8	-9.3

Table 3C
Crime Rates by County (De facto Population)
1988

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate	Rate	Percent Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	**5,473.5**	**-0.2**	**4,780.9**	**18.3**	**6,099.0**	**13.4**	**4,047.1**	**-2.0**
Violent Crimes Total	**241.9**	**-4.3**	**164.2**	**10.1**	**270.3**	**-0.3**	**139.5**	**10.2**
Murder	3.1	-22.5	10.5	-0.9	0.8	-50.0	4.8	-
Forcible Rape	31.3	-13.3	18.6	-15.8	25.8	8.9	27.3	11.9
Robbery	92.2	-16.4	26.7	16.6	29.9	1.7	25.7	31.8
Aggravated Assault	115.3	12.5	108.4	16.1	213.8	-1.2	81.8	-1.2
Property Crimes Total	**5,231.6**	**0.0**	**4,616.6**	**18.6**	**5,828.7**	**14.1**	**3,907.6**	**-2.3**
Burglary	1,085.5	6.1	1,125.2	14.7	1,519.5	21.1	1,027.8	-1.8
Larceny-Theft	3,787.0	-1.3	3,281.9	19.3	4,025.1	12.2	2,684.2	-2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	359.0	-3.4	209.5	32.5	284.1	7.7	195.6	-8.7

Notes: Rates for Tables 3B and 3C are per 100,000 population.
Rates may not add to the totals due to rounding

Table 4
Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month
State of Hawaii, 1988

Month	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
January	4	34	72	113	1,131	3,804	370
February	2	30	82	108	1,051	3,622	311
March	2	27	70	133	1,079	3,825	341
April	8	21	72	120	1,051	3,351	245
May	2	31	66	150	1,177	3,547	342
June	2	36	68	138	1,068	3,686	284
July	1	23	78	138	1,105	4,090	352
August	7	34	80	137	1,141	3,895	292
September	3	25	86	122	1,182	3,490	300
October	6	36	73	111	1,285	3,751	357
November	3	26	77	108	1,255	3,892	399
December	5	32	95	114	1,201	3,993	385
TOTAL	**45**	**355**	**919**	**1,492**	**13,726**	**44,946**	**3,978**

Table 5
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1988

County	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	**53,851.0**	**14,277.9**
City and County of Honolulu	41,369.5	11,457.2
Hawaii County	3,128.1	856.9
Maui County	7,648.0	1,590.5
Kauai County	1,705.5	373.3

Note: County values may not add to the state totals due to rounding.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)
State of Hawaii
1988

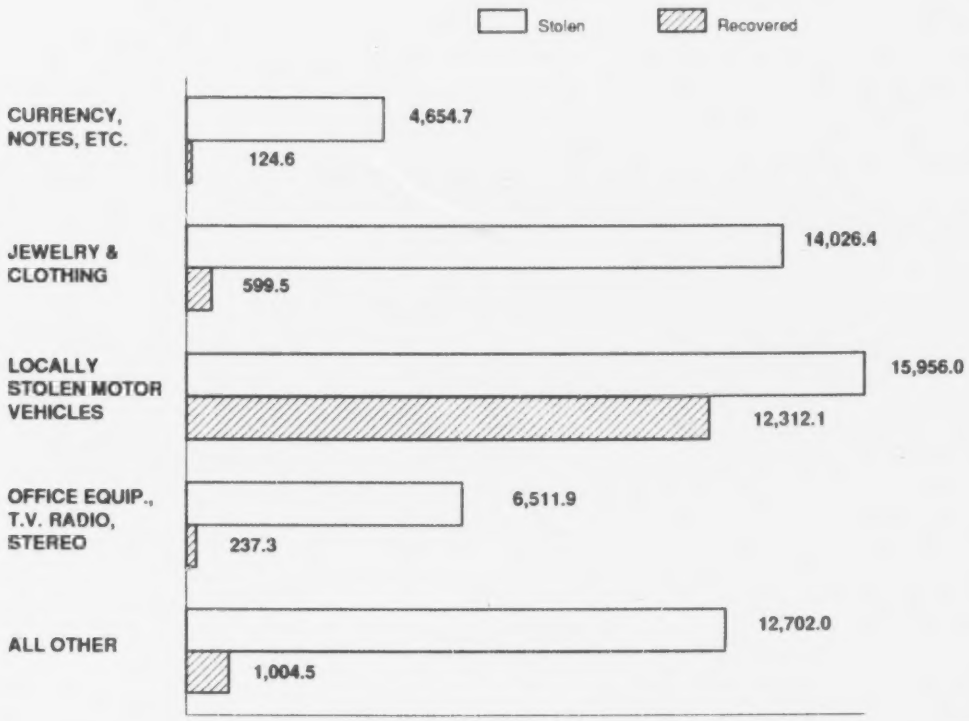


Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1988

Type of Property	Value Stolen ($1,000)	Value Recovered ($1,000)
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	4,654.7	124.6
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	12,466.7	470.3
(C) Clothing and Furs	1,559.7	129.3
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	15,956.0	12,312.1
(E) Office Equipment	541.5	25.4
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	5,970.5	211.9
(G) Firearms	135.2	18.3
(H) Household Goods	339.4	17.2
(I) Consumable Goods	338.6	41.9
(J) Livestock	120.6	55.2
(K) Miscelianeous	11,768.2	871.9
TOTAL	**53,851.0**	**14,277.9**

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 7
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense		Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Murder		**45**	**7.0**
Forcible Rape		**355**	**0.5**
Robbery		**919**	**571.2**
Highway		296	98.1
Commercial House		96	69.6
Service Station		22	8.6
Convenience Store		61	33.7
Residence		74	64.1
Bank		34	41.1
Miscellaneous		336	256.1
Burglary		**13,726**	**14,747.7**
Residence:	Night	3,611	3,681.6
	Day	5,946	7,583.4
	Unknown	485	414.3
Non-Residence:	Night	2,008	1,958.8
	Day	1,341	926.2
	Unknown	335	183.3
Motor Vehicle Theft		**3,978**	**15,332.1**

Notes: Excludes larceny-theft.
Values may not add to the totals due to rounding.

Table 8
Value of Property Stolen - Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1988

	Number of Offenses	Value ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft Total	**44,946**	**23,192.6**
Value		
$200 and over	17,702	21,671.5
$50 to $200	10,200	1,249.6
Under $50	17,044	271.4
Nature of Larcenies		
a. Pocket-Picking	375	178.0
b. Purse-Snatching	287	177.4
c. Shoplifting	6,565	721.4
d. From Motor Vehicles	11,786	5,095.3
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	8,466	2,763.9
f. Bicycles	2,328	694.5
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	7,634	7,958.9
h. From Coin Operated Machines	288	26.9
i. All Other	7,217	5,576.2

Note: Values may not add to the total due to rounding

Table 9
Value of Property Stolen by Offense and County
1988

Offense		Honolulu No. of Offenses	Honolulu Value ($1,000)	Hawaii No. of Offenses	Hawaii Value ($1,000)	Maui No. of Offenses	Maui Value ($1,000)	Kauai No. of Offenses	Kauai Value ($1,000)
Murder		**28**	**0.0**	**13**	**7.0**	**1**	**0.0**	**3**	**0.0**
Forcible Rape		**283**	**0.4**	**23**	**0.0**	**32**	**0.0**	**17**	**0.1**
Robbery		**833**	**501.0**	**33**	**31.1**	**37**	**13.7**	**16**	**25.5**
Highway		266	92.3	17	4.3	12	1.5	1	0.0
Commercial House		91	68.6	0	0.0	4	1.0	1	0.0
Service Station		19	7.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	1.0
Convenience Store		53	32.6	1	0.0	5	0.6	2	0.5
Residence		59	33.1	5	20.8	8	8.6	2	1.6
Bank		32	18.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	21.6
Miscellaneous		313	249.0	9	5.7	7	0.5	7	0.9
Burglary		**9,811**	**11,861.4**	**1,391**	**1,005.8**	**1,883**	**1,508.5**	**641**	**372.0**
Residence:	Night	2,635	2,953.1	136	103.4	599	464.9	241	160.1
	Day	4,705	6,462.0	386	304.6	669	693.4	186	123.5
	Unknown	0	0.0	410	304.5	56	101.6	19	8.2
Non-Residence:	Night	1,282	1,605.0	125	112.2	440	172.9	161	68.8
	Day	1,189	841.3	39	10.1	86	67.6	27	7.1
	Unknown	0	0.0	295	171.0	33	8.1	7	4.1
Larceny-Theft		**34,227**	**16,652.7**	**4,057**	**1,260.7**	**4,988**	**4,482.2**	**1,674**	**796.9**
$200 and over		13,512	15,464.4	1,324	1,130.2	2,151	4,330.9	715	746.0
$50 to $200		7,618	968.7	1,054	108.4	1,093	128.7	435	43.9
Under $50		13,097	219.7	1,679	22.1	1,744	22.7	524	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft		**3,245**	**12,354.0**	**259**	**823.5**	**352**	**1,643.6**	**122**	**511.1**
TOTAL		**48,427**	**41,369.5**	**5,776**	**3,128.1**	**7,293**	**7,648.0**	**2,473**	**1,705.5**

Note: Values may not add to the totals due to rounding

ARREST STATISTICS

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations except traffic in the reporting jurisdictions is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex and race of these persons are recorded, and data are collected on juveniles and adults to compute arrest trends and volume.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is used to collect data on the number of arrestees and not on the number of persons charged. The same person may be arrested several times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction; each arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; however, only one arrest would be scored.

Race of persons arrested is presented using the State of Hawaii reporting format. National categories are White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For the State of Hawaii, the Asian or Pacific Islander category is divided into the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other.

The following tables present data on persons arrested in the state in 1988 by age, sex, and race. Tables 10 through 13 include both adults and juveniles. Tables 14 through 21 include only adults.

NOTE: Prior to using the following arrest statistics, please review the section on arrests on page 4.

Table 10
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Race
State of Hawaii, 1988

Race	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	318,770	33.0	20,936	35.1
Black	17,364	1.8	2,643	4.4
Indian (American)	2,655	0.3	66	0.1
Chinese	56,285	5.8	930	1.6
Japanese	239,748	24.9	3,787	6.3
Filipino	133,940	13.9	7,365	12.3
Samoan	14,073	1.5	3,004	5.0
Korean	17,962	1.9	827	1.4
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	115,500	12.0	13,926	23.3
Other	48,394	5.0	6,169	10.3
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**59,653**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1988

Age	Population		Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14 and under	225,775	23.4	6,713	11.3
15-19	86,446	9.0	13,450	22.5
20-24	105,682	11.0	10,277	17.2
25-29	95,287	9.9	9,402	15.8
30-34	84,314	8.7	7,453	12.5
35-39	63,948	6.6	4,876	8.2
40-44	47,468	4.9	3,019	5.1
45-49	45,240	4.7	1,747	2.9
50-54	49,204	5.1	949	1.6
55-59	47,383	4.9	723	1.2
60-64	37,794	3.9	465	0.8
65 and over	76,150	7.9	579	1.0
TOTAL	**964,691**	**100.0**	**59,653**	**100.0**

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Population data from the 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1988

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	**549**	**380**	**608**	**1,452**	**573**	**168**	**61**
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	**18**	**56**	**105**	**274**	**125**	**44**	**20**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	4	15	55	135	74	25	5
Marijuana	11	39	46	123	46	19	15
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	3	1	1	12	5	0	0
Possession Subtotal	**531**	**324**	**503**	**1,178**	**448**	**124**	**41**
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	32	54	121	313	115	35	15
Marijuana	477	257	354	807	309	85	25
Synthetic Narcotics	2	2	13	17	4	2	1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	20	11	15	41	20	2	0

Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	**1,410**	**222**	**4**	**62**	**309**	**420**	**837**	**58**	**72**	**397**
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	**225**	**25**	**0**	**7**	**32**	**83**	**183**	**19**	**11**	**57**
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	67	14	0	4	26	30	108	11	9	44
Marijuana	152	11	0	1	6	39	70	8	2	10
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	6	0	0	2	0	9	5	0	0	0
Possession Subtotal	**1,185**	**197**	**4**	**55**	**277**	**337**	**654**	**39**	**61**	**340**
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	226	55	0	20	58	91	143	9	14	69
Marijuana	919	137	4	31	206	203	491	27	42	254
Synthetic Narcotics	12	2	0	0	3	15	1	0	0	8
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	28	3	0	4	10	28	19	3	5	9

Notes: This table includes both juveniles and adults.
Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.

Table 14
Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1988

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	439	2,443	2,882
	F	154	462	616
February	M	379	2,342	2,721
	F	151	475	626
March	M	470	2,662	3,132
	F	161	436	597
April	M	426	2,538	2,964
	F	145	458	603
May	M	433	2,649	3,082
	F	145	491	636
June	M	384	2,586	2,970
	F	154	455	609
July	M	365	2,545	2,910
	F	139	483	622
August	M	415	2,622	3,037
	F	151	419	570
September	M	446	2,655	3,101
	F	131	471	602
October	M	460	2,703	3,163
	F	134	484	618
November	M	477	2,513	2,990
	F	153	496	649
December	M	473	2,587	3,060
	F	154	433	587
TOTAL	**M**	**5,167**	**30,845**	**36,012**
	F	**1,772**	**5,563**	**7,335**

Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1987 & 1988

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1987	61	49	11	1	-
	1988	32	21	7	3	1
Forcible Rape	1987	121	84	8	14	15
	1988	117	93	8	12	4
Robbery	1987	308	273	15	19	1
	1988	221	190	9	15	7
Aggravated Assault	1987	517	330	36	95	56
	1988	606	411	49	104	42
Burglary	1987	833	618	67	89	59
	1988	1,031	763	91	109	68
Larceny-Theft	1987	4,544	3,414	538	340	252
	1988	4,417	3,286	514	462	155
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	356	269	24	49	14
	1988	479	373	35	52	19
TOTAL	1987	6,740	5,037	699	607	397
	1988	6,903	5,137	713	757	296

Adult Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

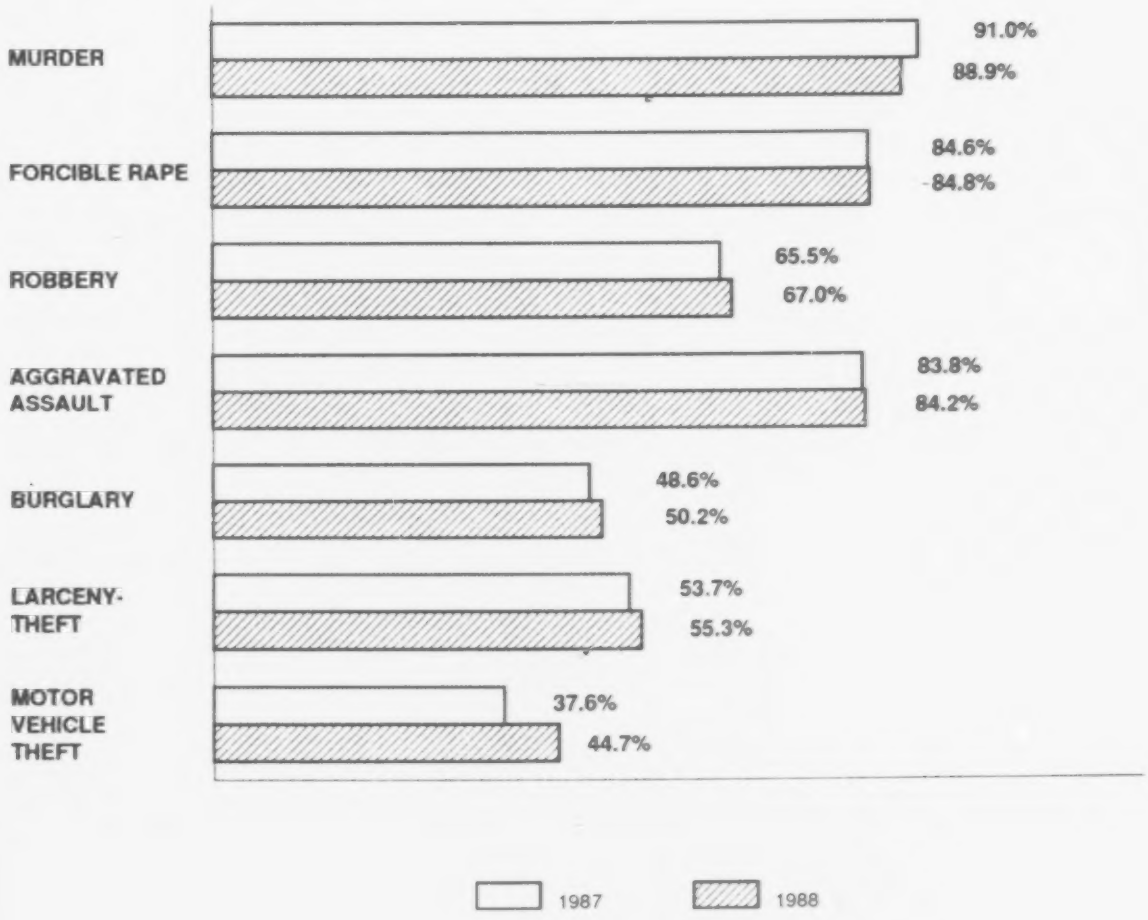


Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	6	6
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	8	2	6	8	7	4	10	20	22
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	17	14	16	6	9	14	16	31	48
	F	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	11	7
Aggravated Assault	M	33	19	22	25	22	28	20	90	121
	F	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	23	10
Burglary	M	93	154	163	67	74	20	39	141	88
	F	5	18	11	7	1	4	-	20	7
Larceny-Theft	M	277	180	138	141	139	95	101	465	386
	F	85	80	60	66	59	62	44	286	230
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	67	58	38	38	32	15	10	73	38
	F	8	8	4	4	3	4	5	11	14
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Assault	M	98	106	98	112	108	83	80	406	279
	F	10	10	10	21	5	16	9	62	44
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	2	9	9	18	8	16	11	24	24
	F	10	8	4	5	2	16	1	36	19
Fraud	M	18	18	9	23	14	23	21	75	50
	F	3	4	4	14	7	6	17	24	49
Embezzlement	M	1	1	4	1	1	1	7	7	5
	F	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	7	5
Stolen Property	M	11	14	5	19	8	8	8	16	23
	F	2	3	-	2	1	-	2	2	3

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	27
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Negligent Manslaughter	M	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	21
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forcible Rape	M	9	11	5	1	3	-	-	116
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	195
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Aggravated Assault	M	59	44	20	13	8	1	5	530
	F	10	7	5	1	1	1	1	76
Burglary	M	82	17	4	4	3	4	-	953
	F	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	78
Larceny-Theft	M	298	183	165	91	87	63	95	2,904
	F	143	101	72	60	53	41	71	1,513
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	21	8	12	-	-	1	-	411
	F	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	68
Arson	M	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	10
	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Assault	M	231	108	61	25	17	15	10	1,837
	F	27	24	11	4	3	4	3	263
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	10	10	5	2	3	-	-	151
	F	29	1	16	1	-	-	-	148
Fraud	M	47	31	20	19	16	3	12	399
	F	28	9	29	1	3	3	1	202
Embezzlement	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	34
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	21
Stolen Property	M	6	6	1	5	1	2	1	134
	F	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	20

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Vandalism	M	52	52	31	35	34	33	46	136	82
	F	6	2	4	5	1	5	5	24	13
Weapon Laws	M	40	30	23	40	17	23	29	106	96
	F	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	15	12
Prostitution	M	5	12	10	13	13	5	7	47	15
	F	7	15	26	25	25	39	26	144	75
Sex Offenses	M	8	4	5	2	9	5	7	28	30
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Drug Abuse	M	91	108	123	143	144	108	98	622	526
	F	24	13	21	28	28	31	28	174	130
Gambling	M	1	2	2	6	8	4	16	40	54
	F	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	19	18	37	46	72	58	63	287	261
	F	6	4	5	7	12	10	8	45	38
Driving Under the Influence	M	89	150	155	245	259	257	289	1,314	1,163
	F	5	6	20	21	33	43	32	190	162
Liquor Laws	M	238	245	218	96	119	77	75	293	200
	F	42	32	14	11	4	7	4	22	17
Disorderly Conduct	M	31	38	38	46	42	62	47	195	155
	F	9	4	13	18	13	18	17	84	51
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	341	531	592	576	727	722	668	3,213	2,459
	F	44	63	79	78	79	153	121	575	427
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**1,542**	**1,765**	**1,743**	**1,709**	**1,869**	**1,663**	**1,670**	**7,642**	**6,135**
	F	**274**	**276**	**281**	**319**	**278**	**419**	**326**	**1,760**	**1,318**

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Vandalism	M	59	33	16	6	4	10	3	632
	F	12	7	3	1	-	-	-	88
Weapon Laws	M	60	30	19	9	2	6	6	536
	F	9	3	1	-	1	-	-	50
Prostitution	M	14	2	1	-	1	1	-	146
	F	20	13	-	-	-	2	-	417
Sex Offenses	M	25	25	7	9	1	4	10	179
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
Drug Abuse	M	312	147	89	47	10	10	15	2,593
	F	74	40	24	8	24	-	2	649
Gambling	M	59	101	83	60	57	47	75	615
	F	31	18	25	10	8	3	10	111
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	166	125	57	31	24	9	12	1,285
	F	23	7	15	3	1	1	-	185
Driving Under the Influence	M	849	570	353	223	162	116	72	6,266
	F	99	64	31	14	9	4	2	735
Liquor Laws	M	133	82	49	20	29	17	12	1,903
	F	13	7	5	-	1	-	3	182
Disorderly Conduct	M	82	65	32	19	6	10	8	876
	F	27	13	19	3	4	3	3	299
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	1,515	960	391	218	163	72	111	13,259
	F	252	123	93	39	14	12	31	2,183
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**M**	**4,062**	**2,576**	**1,395**	**804**	**599**	**391**	**447**	**36,012**
	F	**814**	**443**	**352**	**145**	**124**	**74**	**132**	**7,335**

Table 17
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	**M**	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	3
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Negligent Manslaughter	**M**	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	**M**	8	2	6	6	7	3	8	13	17
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	**M**	14	12	14	3	8	12	12	23	46
	F	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	11	6
Aggravated Assault	**M**	22	11	17	17	16	19	18	65	73
	F	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	17	7
Burglary	**M**	70	128	135	51	42	14	31	98	59
	F	1	16	11	7	1	2	-	15	3
Larceny-Theft	**M**	199	146	99	99	102	72	81	350	288
	F	58	57	47	50	41	46	34	230	167
Motor Vehicle Theft	**M**	56	50	28	35	24	13	8	54	29
	F	8	6	3	3	3	4	4	8	10
Arson	**M**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	**M**	**370**	**349**	**300**	**213**	**201**	**134**	**159**	**611**	**517**
	F	**72**	**82**	**64**	**63**	**46**	**56**	**42**	**283**	**193**

Table 17 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	16
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	5	11	3	1	2	-	-	92
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery	M	10	9	2	-	-	-	-	165
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Aggravated Assault	M	44	23	15	8	4	1	3	356
	F	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	55
Burglary	M	58	10	2	2	3	1	-	704
	F	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	59
Larceny-Theft	M	193	138	139	68	78	50	66	2,168
	F	95	75	55	40	42	29	52	1,118
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	12	5	5	-	-	1	-	320
	F	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	53
Arson	M	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	**M**	**326**	**202**	**167**	**79**	**88**	**53**	**69**	**3,838**
	F	**107**	**83**	**59**	**41**	**43**	**30**	**54**	**1,318**

Table 18
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	2	-	3	2	2	-	7	9
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Burglary	M	16	7	10	4	6	3	4	12	12
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Larceny-Theft	M	39	13	14	18	12	12	9	50	38
	F	15	4	6	6	11	5	4	33	27
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	5	2	4	2	3	-	1	5	5
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	62	26	29	31	23	19	16	78	69
	F	16	6	6	6	11	5	5	39	33

Table 18 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	7
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	7	6	1	-	2	-	-	42
	F	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
Burglary	M	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	85
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Larceny-Theft	M	42	26	13	16	5	9	15	331
	F	24	13	5	11	6	2	11	183
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	63	35	15	19	9	9	15	518
	F	25	14	7	11	6	2	11	203

Table 19
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	4	4	5	4	2	3	1	15	26
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Burglary	M	3	15	13	11	6	2	4	18	9
	F	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Larceny-Theft	M	18	13	17	13	20	10	8	50	42
	F	9	17	6	10	6	8	3	21	30
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	5	5	1	3	1	1	9	4
	F	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	29	37	40	30	31	18	19	104	86
	F	11	19	7	12	6	10	3	26	36

Table 19 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aggravated Assault	M	7	14	1	4	2	-	2	94
	F	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Burglary	M	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	99
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Larceny-Theft	M	48	15	9	6	3	3	10	285
	F	20	11	11	9	2	6	8	177
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	46
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arson	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	**M**	**75**	**38**	**19**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**12**	**556**
	F	**24**	**15**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**8**	**205**

Table 20
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age								
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	6	2	-	1	2	4	1	3	13
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Burglary	M	4	4	5	1	20	1	-	13	8
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny-Theft	M	21	8	8	11	5	1	3	15	18
	F	3	2	1	-	1	3	3	2	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	5	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	36	15	15	14	31	7	4	40	41
	F	4	3	1	-	2	3	5	5	6

Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age							
		35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
Murder	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	38
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Burglary	M	5	-	1	-	-	3	-	65
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny-Theft	M	15	4	4	1	1	1	4	120
	F	4	2	1	-	3	4	-	35
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	16
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	25	6	10	2	1	4	4	255
	F	6	2	2	-	3	4	-	46

Table 21
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	10	3	-	-	1	4	7	-	2	5
Negligent Manslaughter	9	-	-	-	2	1	10	-	-	1
Forcible Rape	44	7	-	3	5	10	24	-	11	13
Robbery	76	20	-	6	7	24	48	1	21	18
Aggravated Assault	180	30	1	3	28	109	143	13	34	65
Burglary	312	37	-	7	42	102	273	5	148	105
Larceny-Theft	1,987	177	9	144	362	400	740	50	128	420
Motor Vehicle Theft	175	33	1	4	16	54	93	1	37	65
Arson	6	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Assaults	754	122	4	19	86	229	452	36	131	267
Forgery & Counterfeiting	142	17	2	4	19	37	50	2	2	24
Fraud	285	38	2	20	34	33	86	8	19	76
Embezzlement	18	1	-	1	4	11	12	-	1	7
Stolen Property	47	9	-	3	10	20	30	3	8	24
Vandalism	243	29	3	10	33	62	202	12	33	93
Weapon Laws	151	18	-	7	35	172	102	12	27	62
Prostitution	289	79	1	7	8	44	46	8	19	62
Sex Offenses	84	11	-	2	11	31	26	-	4	20

Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,226	215	4	57	281	357	632	54	64	352
Gambling	75	-	-	40	151	299	67	58	6	30
Offenses Against Family & Children	451	115	1	32	82	228	283	39	64	175
Driving Under the Influence	3,261	224	12	127	795	585	940	168	192	697
Liquor Laws	921	115	6	19	125	215	329	15	99	241
Disorderly Conduct	523	62	2	16	47	67	252	20	61	125
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	6,087	1,028	18	219	754	1,696	3,228	159	674	1,579
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**17,356**	**2,391**	**66**	**750**	**2,939**	**4,791**	**8,076**	**665**	**1,786**	**4,527**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian

JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

Juvenile Arrests

This section presents data on juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests include cases where a young person is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile court for situations which would result in arrest if the offender were an adult. (Juveniles may also be arrested for running away or for curfew and loitering law violations.)

Police Disposition of Juveniles

Unlike arrested adults who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and their prior record, may be warned and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation agency, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

The table below presents police dispositions of juveniles by county and type. It should be noted that many dispositions were pending at the time of submission of the reports. This situation accounts for instances where the total number of arrests exceeds the total number of dispositions. At the same time, however, finalization of dispositions pending from previous months can cause the total number of dispositions to surpass the total number of arrests.

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
(Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases)

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	**12,105**	**1,525**	**1,302**	**1,374**	**16,306**
Handled within Dept. and released	4,362	141	44	193	4,740
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Dept.	5,499	1,383	1,177	1,129	9,188
Referred to Adult Court	0	1	0	0	1
Referred to Welfare Agency	106	0	79	86	271
Dispositions Subtotal	**9,967**	**1,525**	**1,300**	**1,408**	**14,200**
Pending	2,138	0	2	136	2,276
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	**12,105**	**1,525**	**1,302**	**1,544**	**16,476**

Table 22
Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1988

Month	Sex	Arrests		
		Part I	Part II	Total
January	M	378	642	1,020
	F	93	324	417
February	M	335	687	1,022
	F	114	371	485
March	M	386	684	1,070
	F	93	367	460
April	M	388	691	1,079
	F	106	385	491
May	M	343	754	1,097
	F	104	325	429
June	M	375	493	868
	F	95	245	340
July	M	380	448	828
	F	98	229	327
August	M	361	377	738
	F	82	171	253
September	M	295	569	864
	F	79	257	336
October	M	340	666	1,006
	F	81	347	428
November	M	315	677	992
	F	104	361	465
December	M	401	552	953
	F	123	215	338
TOTAL	**M**	**4,297**	**7,240**	**11,537**
	F	**1,172**	**3,597**	**4,769**

Table 23
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1987 & 1988

Offense	Year	State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1987	6	6	-	-	-
	1988	4	3	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	1987	22	21	1	-	-
	1988	21	21	-	-	-
Robbery	1987	162	148	1	6	7
	1988	109	99	5	2	3
Aggravated Assault	1987	100	75	-	16	9
	1988	114	77	5	24	8
Burglary	1987	882	651	95	66	70
	1988	1,024	720	117	108	79
Larceny-Theft	1987	3,911	3,168	339	232	172
	1988	3,566	2,928	289	201	148
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	592	447	32	60	53
	1988	593	432	49	84	28
TOTAL	1987	5,675	4,516	468	380	311
	1988	5,431	4,280	466	419	266

Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests for Crime Index Offenses

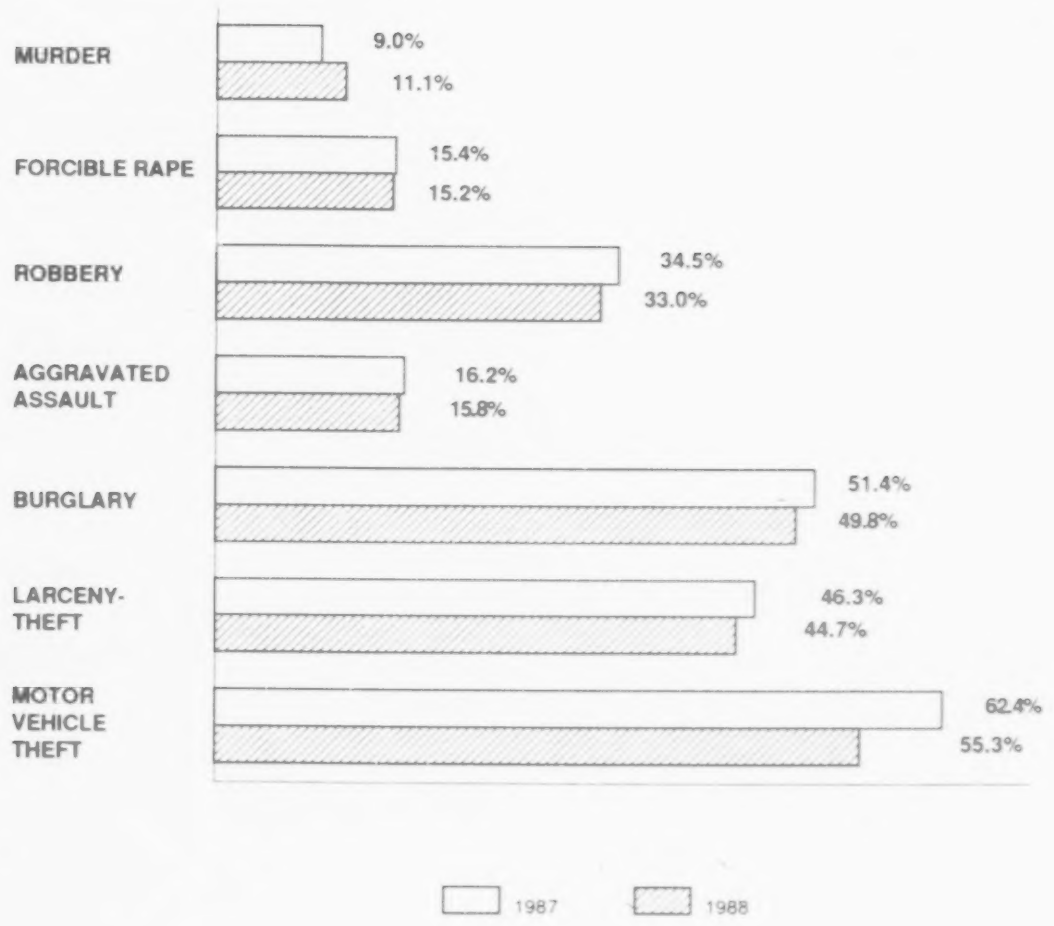


Table 24
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	2	11	4	2	19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Robbery	M	-	12	30	13	17	19	91
	F	-	1	9	2	5	1	18
Aggravated Assault	M	-	5	20	18	32	30	105
	F	-	-	3	3	1	2	9
Burglary	M	14	126	333	163	166	136	938
	F	5	16	24	19	9	13	86
Larceny-Theft	M	124	446	839	356	417	446	2,628
	F	28	151	294	174	163	128	938
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	16	157	104	94	100	475
	F	-	5	48	22	25	18	118
Arson	M	4	2	14	6	7	1	34
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Assault	M	37	120	284	149	167	187	944
	F	5	27	89	32	43	38	234
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	-	-	3	1	3	3	10
	F	-	1	2	-	4	7	14
Fraud	M	-	-	7	15	3	11	36
	F	-	-	2	2	4	3	11
Embezzlement	M	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Stolen Property	M	-	3	10	10	7	17	47
	F	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
Vandalism	M	11	87	147	75	106	103	529
	F	1	15	29	26	17	13	101

Table 24 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapon Laws	M	-	2	21	15	24	15	77
	F	-	-	4	4	1	1	10
Prostitution	M	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Sex Offenses	M	3	11	26	13	7	3	63
	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Drug Abuse	M	-	13	84	91	111	118	417
	F	-	5	32	29	33	33	132
Gambling	M	-	7	37	22	16	9	91
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	-	-	5	3	12	5	25
	F	-	-	4	2	5	2	13
Driving Under the Influence	M	-	4	3	4	13	42	66
	F	-	-	4	-	-	4	8
Liquor Laws	M	-	2	39	50	114	192	397
	F	-	1	28	20	34	49	132
Disorderly Conduct	M	2	4	12	17	11	32	78
	F	-	3	9	3	7	6	28
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	28	172	667	532	641	545	2,585
	F	1	61	356	306	296	175	1,195
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	14	65	323	242	129	150	923
	F	3	34	166	149	52	46	450
Runaways	M	9	72	293	206	221	142	943
	F	-	50	418	299	317	172	1,256
TOTAL	**M**	**250**	**1,169**	**3,357**	**2,122**	**2,326**	**2,313**	**11,537**
	F	**44**	**370**	**1,523**	**1,093**	**1,018**	**721**	**4,769**

Table 25
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	2	11	4	2	19
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Robbery	M	-	12	30	12	16	13	83
	F	-	1	8	1	5	1	16
Aggravated Assault	M	-	5	10	15	22	19	71
	F	-	-	2	2	1	1	6
Burglary	M	9	83	241	114	129	90	666
	F	3	7	12	14	8	10	54
Larceny-Theft	M	104	382	719	296	328	363	2,192
	F	22	120	249	133	116	96	736
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	14	98	86	71	78	349
	F	-	3	32	17	20	11	83
Arson	M	3	2	12	6	7	1	31
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	M	118	498	1,113	543	578	567	3,417
	F	25	131	304	167	150	121	898

Table 26
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	1	2	-	1	4
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Burglary	M	2	22	18	24	18	22	106
	F	-	1	3	4	1	2	11
Larceny-Theft	M	5	29	49	26	32	39	180
	F	3	22	24	19	25	16	109
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	-	15	8	11	7	41
	F	-	-	3	2	1	2	8
Arson	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	7	51	84	62	62	70	336
	F	3	23	31	27	27	20	131

Table 27
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	5	1	8	8	22
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Burglary	M	2	11	46	17	9	10	95
	F	1	6	4	1	-	1	13
Larceny-Theft	M	4	11	49	22	36	17	139
	F		5	14	16	13	14	62
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	-	-	39	9	11	3	62
	F	-	2	11	2	4	3	22
Arson	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	6	22	139	49	64	40	320
	F	1	13	30	19	17	19	99

Table 28
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1988

Offense	Sex	Age						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	M	-	-	4	-	2	2	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	M	1	10	28	8	10	14	71
	F	1	2	5	-	-	-	8
Larceny-Theft	M	11	24	22	12	21	27	117
	F	3	4	7	6	9	2	31
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	2	5	1	1	12	23
	F	-	-	2	1	-	2	5
Arson	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	M	15	36	60	21	34	58	224
	F	4	6	14	7	9	4	44

Table 29
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	8	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	3
Robbery	7	2	-	2	1	12	40	1	38	6
Aggravated Assault	15	-	-	-	2	45	35	-	7	10
Burglary	186	7	-	7	35	135	435	10	120	89
Larceny-Theft	685	35	-	85	235	546	1,320	44	241	375
Motor Vehicle Theft	107	8	-	3	10	89	231	7	91	47
Arson	5	-	-	-	-	10	12	1	2	5
Other Assault	188	27	-	8	42	227	423	5	146	112
Forgery & Counterfeit	2	1	-	-	2	5	12	-	-	2
Fraud	16	-	-	-	-	7	18	-	1	5
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Stolen Property	6	2	-	-	4	10	21	-	3	6
Vandalism	114	5	-	1	60	79	228	1	66	76
Weapon Laws	12	-	-	3	7	31	25	3	1	5
Prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Sex Offenses	14	1	-	-	-	8	28	1	6	8
Drug Abuse	184	7	-	5	28	63	205	4	8	45

Table 29 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1988

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	14	-	-	1	3	14	46	1	3	10
Offenses Against Family & Children	13	-	-	-	4	4	12	-	1	4
Driving Under the Influence	20	-	-	-	6	4	24	-	6	14
Liquor Laws	184	5	-	1	31	68	167	7	15	51
Disorderly Conduct	21	3	-	-	1	7	42	-	23	9
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	844	57	-	34	202	686	1,280	33	272	372
Suspicion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	337	20	-	11	76	270	434	13	62	150
Runaways	597	71	-	19	99	248	795	29	104	237
TOTAL	**3,580**	**252**	**-**	**180**	**848**	**2,574**	**5,850**	**162**	**1,218**	**1,642**

Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS
Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults
All assaults other than aggravated are included in this category.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Included in this classification are all offenses dealing with or attempting to deal with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Vandalism
Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc.

All arrests including attempts are scored as vandalism.

7. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Included in this class are sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.)
Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, etc.; adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; seduction; sodomy or crimes against nature; statutory rape (no force).

All attempts to commit any of the above.

10. Narcotic Drug Laws
Narcotic drug law arrests are made on the basis of the narcotics used. The following are subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those re-

lating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

(1) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
(2) marijuana
(3) synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
(4) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

11. Gambling

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is furnished:

(1) bookmaking (horse and sport book)
(2) numbers and lottery
(3) all other

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children:

(1) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child
(2) neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
(3) nonpayment of alimony

All attempts to commit any of the above.

13. Driving Under the Influence

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

14. Liquor Laws

With the exception of "drunkenness", liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Included are: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Drunkenness

Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense No. 13).

(1) drunkenness
(2) drunk and disorderly
(3) common or habitual drunkard
(4) intoxication

This class is omitted in Hawaii. There are no arrests made under this section. Chapter 737-1 of the Hawaii Revised Statute was repealed under Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1973.

16. Disorderly Conduct

All charges of committing a breach of the peace are placed in this class. Included are: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; prize fights; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; desecrating flag; refusing to assist an officer.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Vagrancy

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. Included are:

vagrancy; begging; loitering (persons 18 and over) vagabondage.

18. All Other Offenses

Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included elsewhere such as:

- admitting minors to improper places
- abduction and compelling to marry
- bigamy and polygamy
- blackmail and extortion
- bribery
- combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- contempt of court
- criminal anarchism
- criminal syndicalism
- discrimination; unfair competition
- kidnapping
- marriage within prohibited degrees
- offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.
- perjury and subordination of perjury
- possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- public nuisance
- riot and rout
- trespass
- unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospital, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- violation of quarantine

All offenses not otherwise classified and all attempts to commit any of the above.

19. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits.

After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II Offense Classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

20. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)

All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

21. Runaway (Juveniles)

For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, reported in this category are apprehension for protective custody, as defined by local statute. Arrests made by other jurisdictions of runaways are by the home jurisdiction. Not included are protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.